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SENTENCED TO DEATH Three Japanese To Hang; Nine Others Given Long Prison Sentences

Two Men Found Not Guilty

THE COLONY'S FIRST WAR CRIMES TRIAL WAS CONCLUDED YESTERDAY WHEN THREE OF 14 JAPANESE WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH BY HANGING, NINE OTHERS GIVEN TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT FROM TWO YEARS TO 10 YEARS AND TWO FOUND NOT GUILTY AND ACQUITTED. AFTER AN ADJOURNMENT OF 25 MINUTES, THE COURT REACHED AN UNANIMOUS DECISION.

ADDRESSING THE THREE ACCUSED WHO WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH, THE PRESIDENT SAID: "THE SENTENCE IS SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION OF THE SENIOR OFFICER. THIS COURT HAS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION THE FACT THAT YOU BELONG TO A RACE FROM WHOM NO DECENCY, OR LITTLE IS EXPECTED, BUT BY NO CONCEIVABLE STANDARD OF CONDUCT IS THERE ANY EXCUSE FOR WHAT YOU HAVE DONE."

Referring to the others, the President told them that they must consider themselves fortunate.

Those sentenced to death were Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, Lieut. Matsumoto Chozaburo and Sgt. Major Uchida Hiroshi; to 10 years W. O. Yanagizawa Sadao and Cpl. Kanishiro Katsumasa; to eight years Sgt. Yoshikawa Gumihi; to five years Sgt. Major Kodama Mitsutoshi; to two years Sgt. Sato Yoshio, L. Cpl. Takemura Sekimatsu, Ptes. Nishizawa Kenro, Uemura Gishaku and Okamoto Kichitaro, Sgt. Jomori Kieichi and L. Cpl. Ando Takashi were found not guilty and acquitted.

Those sentenced to death and 10 years of imprisonment were found guilty of beating, torturing and maltreating inhabitants of Lantau Island between August 18 and 26 in violation of the laws and usage of war as well as of killing six of the inhabitants. The others were found guilty of only beating, torturing and maltreating.

The case has been heard before a Military Tribunal comprising: President, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J.A.C. in India); Major M. I. Ormsby, West Yorks Regiment; and Captain B. N. Kaul, Frontier Force Regiment.

Capt. J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain (Legal) H.Q. A.I.F.S.E.A., conducted the prosecution for the Crown, and Capt. M. Croft, R.A.S.C., was for the defence. The Court heard a total of 44 witnesses, including nine for the defence, during the 21 hearings since March 28.

Defence Address

Summing up for the defence, Capt. Croft said that the events in this case took place in the interim period between the broadcast of the Emperor and the formal surrender of Japan. Maj.-Gen. Okada, G.O.C., Japanese Garrison, Hong Kong, and Vice-Admiral Fujita, C-in-C, Japanese South China Fleet, signed the surrender in Hong Kong on Sept. 16, 1945.

The Prosecutor had frequently asked whether the accused knew that the war was over, implying that in view of this fact they were unjustified in resorting to punitive measures. If it were true that the war was over, that a state of war no longer existed, it could not also be true that the accused committed crimes in violation of the laws and usages of war. A war crime can only be committed during a war. Capt. Croft contended that every deed committed after the signing of a formal instrument of surrender was to be judged on its merits in accordance with the Penal Law of Peace.

Continuing, Capt. Croft said, "Assuming that the Court accepts my contention that a state of war still existed and that therefore the accused can be lawfully convicted of war crimes, I will proceed to argue that during this interim period the Japanese in Hong Kong and its dependent islands continued to exercise the rights and obligations of an occupying power in time of war."

Is Franco Danger To World Peace?

NEW YORK, APRIL 25. DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL HELD INTER-DELEGATION CONFERENCES TODAY TO DISCUSS AMENDMENTS TO THE AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL OF A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER THE FRANCO REGIME IS ENDANGERING WORLD PEACE.

The British delegation is acting on yesterday's Foreign Office instruction, accepting the Australian plan as the basis for discussion, but expects to receive further instructions tomorrow, before the Council meets.

There seemed a reasonable chance tonight that tomorrow's debate will result in the unanimous adoption of the Australian proposal, with minor amendments.

Body, Body, Who's Got The Body?

Milan, April 25.

An anonymous telephone call to the newspaper "Corriere Lombardo" yesterday declared, "This night at 3 o'clock Mussolini's body passed the Po River at Casorso, a town near Pia Cenza."

The caller gave other details of the river crossing by boat and newsmen said the voice was the same as that of the person who telephoned to the paper on Tuesday saying the body had been stolen from the Maggiore cemetery.

That call came three hours before the authorities announced the corpse had been taken.—Associated Press.

Montreal, Apr. 25. With every possible ship needed to move grain for the famine-threatened regions, the critical shortage of bunker coal is threatening to cripple inland water transport in Canada, officials in Montreal said today.

The shortage has been caused by the prolonged coal strike in the United States.—Reuter.

BOMB STARTS TICKING

London, Apr. 25. A 1,000-pound unexploded German time bomb buried a few hundred yards from Buckingham Palace in St. James's Park, began ticking last night and tonight and it might detonate at any time. The Mail was closed to traffic.

King George and the Royal Family were away from Buckingham Palace at Windsor Castle, where they went over Easter.—Associated Press.

WAR AND THE SUEZ CANAL

Cairo, April 25.

A high British army source here yesterday described as obsolete the idea that Egypt is strategically important to the security of the Suez Canal.

"Modern methods of warfare," he said, "have made it no longer necessary to keep a large body of men on hand to protect the Canal."

Turkey, Iraq, Palestine, Greece and even South Africa he believed are Egypt's first lines of defense against a present long-distance attack.

"From the army point of view it is no longer a question of how many troops we want to keep in Egypt but whether we want to stay at all. Our troops from top to bottom would like to go home tomorrow," the source added.—Associated Press.

CHINESE SOLDIERS BOARD BRIT. SHIP

High-handed action by a Chinese Major-General and six soldiers resulted in a hour's delay to the sailing of a British ship yesterday and eventually ended with their arrest by the Water Police when they were found to be in possession of concealed arms without a permit.

The ship was the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. "Tak Sang," which was due to sail at 4 p.m. for Swatow. Shortly before this, the vessel was boarded by Major-General Lam Yim-chun, of the 33rd Army, and six other ranks, complete with baggage but minus any tickets. They refused to leave when ordered to do so by the master of the ship, Captain G. H. Knight, who then sent for the police.

A police party headed by Sub-Inspector Brown arrived and after some persuasion the Major-General and his subordinates agreed to get off the ship. An added complication then arose when they were found to be in possession of arms without a permit.

Major-General Lam at first refused to hand over the arms. His Mauser was taken off him. Two more revolvers were found in the party's baggage. They were accordingly taken back to the police station and held there pending the arrival of Chinese Gendarmes, while the "Tak Sang" continued her voyage, after an hour's delay.

The Chinese Gendarmes arrived at 6.30 p.m. and Major-General Lam and his six subordinates were turned over to them.

An eye-witness told the "China Mail" that there were "no rough scenes" although the Chinese soldiers "showed some reluctance at first when asked to hand over their arms."

Lessons From Iran

London, Apr. 25.

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent writes: "Publication of the views of two British Parliamentarians who have just returned from Iran, Brigadier Head (Conservative) and Michael Foot (Labour) is driving home a lesson that debates in New York have had little real influence on the events in Iran."

"Both observers have come to the conclusion that last month's decision to ask for the withdrawal of its complaint from the Security Council agenda was due to Soviet pressure. Brigadier Head goes further. Writing in the London "Daily Telegraph" today he argues that negotiations which are to settle the future relationship between Azerbaijan and the rest of Iran ought to be supervised by a United Nations Commission if further pressure is to be avoided. "It is significant," he said, "that Ghassem (Iranian Premier) will hold conversations with the present puppet Azerbaijan Government while the Russians are still in Azerbaijan."

"But the Security Council" apparently does not contemplate any stronger form of action than retaining the issue on its agenda. In consequence political observers here do not expect a further UNO crisis over Iran unless the whole situation changes with the Soviet refusal to withdraw her troops by May 6. At present the majority of the Council are clearly satisfied with having won a moral victory which demonstrates its control over its own agenda. Andrei Gromyko is apparently able to make a decision which does not interfere with the course of events in Iran.—Reuter.

SECOND INCIDENT

Another incident involving Chinese soldiers occurred at about 4 p.m. yesterday when a party of five, led by an officer, entered the factory of the Hong Kong Rubber Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at 409, Tsimshui Road, Kowloon, on the pretext that it contained Japanese property to be handed over to them. All work in the factory promptly ceased.

The manager got on the telephone to the R.A.F. Police, who sent a party hot-foot to the scene. Chinese Gendarmes also arrived and after an hour the Chinese troops left.

SOVIET ATTACK ON U.S. PLANE

Vienna, April 25.

A second attack by Soviet planes on United States transport aircraft was disclosed yesterday with another protest to Russian authorities by General Mark W. Clark, American commander in the occupation of Austria.

The two attacks took place last Monday over Tullin airport and on Easter Sunday near Linz. General Clark had already protested against Monday's attack when four Soviet planes fired off the wings of a C-47 transport plane, but no reply has been received.

Clark's headquarters announced that four Russian planes closed in on another C-47 flying between Munich and Vienna on Sunday and two of the Russian planes fired at the American plane but failed to hit the transport.

The American plane was on a regularly scheduled flight within the corridor prescribed by the Russians, officials said. Four attacks in all were made against the ship.—Associated Press.

No Bread Ration At Home

LONDON, APRIL 25.

BREAD HAS NEVER BEEN RATIONED IN BRITAIN, AND THERE IS WIDESPREAD SATISFACTION HERE TONIGHT THAT THE BRITISH CABINET HAS DECIDED AGAINST IMPOSING BREAD RATIONING ON THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN, WHO HAVE PASSED THROUGH THE ARDUOUS WAR YEARS. THE DECISION WAS MADE BY THE BRITISH CABINET AFTER A LATE MEETING TONIGHT, LASTING TWO HOURS, AND SETTLES BRITAIN'S FOOD POLICY OVER THE NEXT FATEFUL MONTHS, AND EXCLUDES ANY LIKELIHOOD OF BREAD RATIONING DURING THE PRESENT WORLD FOOD CRISIS.

German Cuts

Berlin, April 25.

General Lucius D. Clay, the American Deputy Military Governor in Germany, told correspondents today: "We have to contemplate further cuts in German rations in the American zone unless we can get assurances of further supplies of food."

General Clay also defined the United States attitude to the election of residents in the American zone in Germany to the Committee of the new Socialist Unity Party, formed in Berlin over Easter.

He indicated that officials of the new Party, returning to the American zone, must either resign office in the zonal Communist or Social Democratic Party, or resign from the executive of the new Party, formed by the fusion of the Socialists and Communists.—Reuter.

STRIKE POSTPONED

Chicago, Apr. 25.

A strike of 1,000 Transcontinental-Western Airline pilots was postponed today to an unspecified day next week.

David L. Behncke, president of the Airline Pilots Association of the American Federation of Labour, said the strike was originally called for this week. The union is demanding that maximum pay be increased from \$13,000 annually to \$16,000 for pilots of new four-engine planes and shorter hours. A dozen other airlines are negotiating on the same issue.—Associated Press.

These considerations influenced the Cabinet's line of action.

Big Four Talks Delayed

PARIS, APRIL 25.

THE MEETING OF BRITISH, UNITED STATES, SOVIET AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS DEPUTIES, WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN HELD IN PARIS TODAY, HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL TOMORROW MORNING, OWING TO THE ABSENCE OF THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN. HE WAS TO MEET MOLOTOV, THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER WHO ARRIVED THIS AFTERNOON.

IT IS LEARNED IN AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS THAT THE DEPUTIES WILL NOT CONSIDER MATTERS OF SUBSTANCE AT TOMORROW'S MEETING, BUT WILL CONFINED THEMSELVES TO QUESTIONS OF PROCEDURE, IN PREPARATION FOR THE MEETING OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS. AS A RESULT, IT IS CONSIDERED IMPROBABLE THAT THE MAIN BIG FOUR TALKS WILL OPEN BEFORE FRIDAY.

The conference has been classified "top secret" and more than 200 special correspondents from all the leading countries, who have now arrived in Paris, are to be kept at arms length. Nobody except the leading delegates and their immediate advisers, will be admitted to the French Senate Building.

A few special-concession reporters have been accorded passes admitting them into the open courtyard of the Senate building for the first day of the conference but they will not be allowed to penetrate inside the building itself.

The French Foreign Office, which is in charge of press arrangements, stated tonight that a communiqué will be issued from time to time and no doubt there will be one on the first day. It is for the four foreign ministers to decide.

Press conferences with one or more of the foreign ministers are apparently barred, and the world outside will have difficulty in following the evolution of the conference if the present attitude of the four power delegations is maintained.

Reporters drew some encouragement from the United States Ambassador, Mr. Jefferson Goffrey, who, attending the American Press Association luncheon today, after having met the United States Secretary of State Mr. Byrnes at Paris aerodrome, told reporters: "The American delegation certainly favours reporters being given background information on the progress of the conference."—Reuter.

Over 24,000 Died In Hainan

More than eighty per cent of the 30,000 Chinese labourers conscripted in Hong Kong and Canton and sent by the Japanese to Hainan Island died during the Japanese occupation of the island, according to Mr. Fang Pingwei, CNRRA Representative member of the official mission to investigate the conditions of the Chinese who were deported there for forced labour, upon the Mission's return to the Colony yesterday in H.M.S. "Comot."

Mr. Fang, a representative of the Chinese Ministry of Economics, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Major Van de Linde of the Medical Branch, Hong Kong Civil Affairs, left here in "Comot" on April 12.

There were at present, said Mr. Fang, 1,049 Chinese destitute labourers in Haikow, 1,395 in Yulin and 1,147 in Baiki. The Chinese authorities will discuss today with the British authorities plans for the repatriation of these destitute labourers to China from Hainan.

Fire In Old Broad Street

London, Apr. 25.

Fire broke out tonight on the top storey of a five-storey building in Old Broad Street, housing the Societe Generale, a French banking firm.

Damage to the top floor was caused before the fire was quelled but firemen worked on the roof the underframe of which was well alight for some time afterwards.

Only the top two floors were affected and those were in the occupation of the Bank of Nova Scotia, whose main premises are next door.

Flames pouring from a top storey window first attracted attention. Simultaneously the Societe Generale's watchman William Goodard, while going his round, heard a crackling noise and located the fire upstairs.

Fire engines were already on their way as he rang the alarm and the firemen found the office furniture, papers and woodwork blazing fiercely.

Extra police were called and buses were diverted. The fire was under control in a short time.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Cloudy, with light south-westerly winds. Yesterday's temperature, etc.: Maximum: 50.8 deg. at 1 p.m. Minimum: 72 deg. at 6 a.m. Sunshine: 3 1/2 hours. Max. Rel. Humidity: 47 per cent at 9 a.m.



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The Aftermath

Mr. Attlee's speech in the House of Commons debate on the world food crisis was simple and straightforward. He outlined the causes of the present scarcity. Some are of Man's own making. "It is the aftermath of the war," he said. "It is a retribution which falls on the innocent for the general follies of mankind." Others are wholly of Nature's making. The White Paper which the Government published, showed beyond question how the devastations of war had been supplemented by a phenomenal incidence of withering drought and destructive storm in some of the richest food-producing areas of the world. Mr. Attlee did not in the least gloss over the difficulties which face the hungry nations today. At present, he said, we are facing a "grim period" in which Britain must reduce her demands to the utmost, and in particular must avoid waste, so that there shall be more food available for the countries where the need is keenest. Yet his speech was in no sense depressing. "I hope," he said, "that when the present difficulties are got over we shall be moving into an era in which, by utilising the resources of the world, we shall see that there is no starvation, no undernourishment, in any part of the world at all." The Prime Minister had already shown how Britain, by a policy of planning, had provided "a fair share for all" during the war, and had avoided "starvation on the one hand and lavish consumption on the other." And Mr. Hudson's speech was not only an acknowledgement of the wisdom of such planning; it was a demand for planning on a wider scale. The question now is whether a policy of planning, of fair shares, and of co-operative enterprise in the production of foodstuffs, can be extended throughout the world. That will be ascertained when, on May 30, the United Nations hold a conference at the bidding of their own Food and Agriculture Organisation. They launched the Organisation at Hot Springs in the summer of 1943, and at that time their delegates were remarkably prescient as they looked forward to post-war needs. Post-war needs are now present and clamant. They can be met if the nations approach the task with the unity, the enterprise and the determination which they were displaying under mortal pressure from Hitler in 1943. And, as a menace to civilisation, Hunger today is as potent as was Hitler yesterday.

NEW GOLD STRIKES REPORTED

Johannesburg, Apr. 25.
Three more rich gold strikes in the Orange Free State in the vicinity of Odendaalsrus were announced yesterday.
One bore hole was sunk jointly by Blinkpoort and Free State development Companies, two and a half miles south of the site of last week's strike, and another four miles east of Odendaalsrus was reported to have recovered rich samples.
A test east of Odendaalsrus recovered rich samples in two strata, the report said.—Associated Press.

AIR EXPERTS MEET

Paris, Apr. 25.
Technical air experts of 22 nations met today in Paris to pool their aeronautical knowledge in an effort to standardize and make safe the network of air routes covering Europe and the Mediterranean area.
The conference, held under the auspices of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation (PICAO), is expected to last at least a fortnight.
Today a special technical committee to deal with individual airlines was directed to start work immediately.—Reuters.

ARE TWO THOUSAND MILLION BUDGETS TO BE "NORMAL"?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer described his interim Budget of last October as "the first of a series which, I hope, will clearly exhibit an ever developing and expanding plan for a fuller national life." Actually, neither the interim Budget itself nor the speech which introduced it offered more than the slenderest clues to the character of the plan, no doubt because the time was not yet ripe. The main interest of tomorrow's Budget will be to see how far it has taken shape in the interval and what manner of plan it is.

It may be remarked here that though the idea of "normal" budgets is not a specifically socialist idea. When, for example, Mr. Dalton spoke in October of "balancing, over a period, surpluses against deficits," he was merely echoing the policy outlined in the Coalition Government's White Paper on Employment.

It is, indeed, now generally accepted that the Budget of the future can no longer be confined simply to estimating the year's expenditure and providing the revenues to meet it, but must be integrally related to the working of the economic system as a whole. This involves looking beyond the limits of a particular year in drafting and expounding that year's Budget.

Such a view cannot apply without some modification in the present year, when the abnormal conditions of the transition from war to peace still prevail. No one would suggest, for instance, that the aim of "balancing, over a period, surpluses against deficits" should begin to take effect in a year with a prospective deficit due to war's aftermath of some £1,000,000,000.

Filip To Production

Nevertheless, this year has its immediate problems calling urgently for budgetary assistance in their solution. Of these the chief is the supreme need for the expansion of the national output, with a "Budget of incentives" as its appropriate counterpart.

Mr. Dalton has every reason to cast about for the means of affording all the psychological filip he can in support of the Government's production drive. What means are there?
The £1,000,000,000 deficit would appear to permit him little scope for substantial tax remissions this year over and above the income-tax concessions of last October costing £283,000,000, which take effect in the coming Budget. Moreover, with the continuing acute shortage of consumer goods in the shops he is bound to guard against the risk of inflation which might arise if he made any large release of purchasing power by way of tax reliefs at the present time.

It therefore seems probable that he will restrict any downward revision of taxation to minor adjustments. There is a strong case for a further reduction or abolition of purchase-tax on essentials over and above the £10,000,000 conceded in October. When we consider, for example, the difficulty of bringing down the high cost of new houses it is astonishing that there is still 100 per cent. tax on so necessary a stimulant as bathroom mirrors.

Earned-Income Relief

One of the main criticisms levelled against the interim Budget was the omission to make any reduction of the earned-income allowance for income-tax now standing at one-tenth against one-sixth at the outbreak of war. The cost of the full restoration of the one-sixth allowance would be £105,000,000, and Mr. Dalton stoutly resisted, on the ground of the inflationary risk, the addition of so large a sum to the £283,000,000 in income-tax concessions already granted.

That argument is possibly still valid. At the same time, the stimulus to effort would undoubtedly be considerable. It might well result in an additional output of goods greater than the additional purchasing power in the hands of the people; thereby nullifying the inflationary risk. If the Chancellor cannot do it this year he could at least promise it for next, subject perhaps to the proviso that it depended on an adequate increase in production. There is a good deal to be said under existing conditions for holding out future benefits in return for greater present effort.

A matter demanding close attention is the possibility of changing the incidence of income-tax so as to remove the deterrent effects of P.A.Y.E. As things are now the harder a man works the higher is the rate of tax on his additional earnings. This is notoriously a potent cause of the current tendency to slackness and of not infrequent disinclination to work overtime.

The solution is not easy and might involve a complete recasting of the income-tax system.

By J. C. Johnstone

Nevertheless it is well worth undertaking now that the income-tax on wages has come to stay.

If E.P.T. Were Repealed
Next there is E.P.T. In his October Budget speech Mr. Dalton deferred the question of its repeal pending the study of the possibilities of a better alternative tax on profits. What he failed to explain was why there should be a supplementary tax on profits at all over and above the standard income-tax.

E.P.T. was instituted to "take the profit out of war." That it achieved well and truly, but there is no sort of case, other than one founded on doctrinaire Socialism, for taking the profit out of peace.

In October Mr. Dalton estimated that continuance of the tax on the then existing 80 per cent. basis would yield only £250,000,000, as compared with £345,000,000 last year, the fall reflecting the cessation of war profits. From this has to be subtracted £60,000,000 due to the 25 per cent. reduction in the rate as from Jan. 1, 1946, leaving a net yield of £190,000,000.

Abolition of the tax would involve an actual loss to the exchequer not of £190,000,000, but of that amount less 9s in the pound income-tax, which gives about £105,000,000. If tomorrow the Chancellor were to repeal E.P.T. with effect as from Jan. 1, 1947, the loss to the Exchequer of £105,000,000 would not accrue (ill 1948, since the tax is assessed and collected a year in arrears. Nothing could be better calculated to stimulate enterprise than to announce outright repeal on these lines without any countervailing substitute.

Peace-Time Expenditure

Let me now turn to a subject which must form the core of any budgetary planning such as the Chancellor adumbrates. I refer to the future permanent level of expenditure when we have settled down to the normal routine of peace, say, two or three years hence. This is a matter on which Mr. Dalton should take the nation into his confidence without delay. What are the prospects of his being able to hold out the promise of a reduction in expenditure such as will afford substantial relief from the present gruelling burden of taxation?

Let us take as our starting point this year's expenditure, which may be classified for our purposes as follows: £400,000
1. Nat. Debt and Consol.
2. Fund Services 525
3. Defence (incl. supply) 1,667
4. Transitional War Services 600
5. Civil and Revenue Services 1,042

Total 3,834
The first item appears to offer little scope for diminution and calls for no comment.
Given reasonable tranquillity abroad item 2 will fall rapidly after this year and might find its level at somewhere about £700,000,000.

The total of £400,000,000 in item 3 is made up as follows: £400,000,000
Ministry of Transport war services 117
Min. of Fuel & Power Services 15
Home Office Services 32
U.N.R.R.A. 90
Aid to Burma Government 30
Advances to Allies 20
Miscellaneous (noted) 50
Food subsidies 246

Of these charges all except the last may be presumed to disappear, but the one remaining presents considerable difficulties. The figure in the estimate is, indeed, below the "Chancellor's" pessimistic forecast last October of "at least

£300,000,000 a year," but it is still staggering enough.

The avowed purpose of the subsidies is to keep prices and wages on an even keel. It has been achieved in the case of prices but not at all in the case of wages. Last May it was estimated that the effect of the food subsidies was to save a rise in the total cost of living index of 11 per cent. Yet since then wage rates have already risen by six per cent. and their continuing increase will ere long cancel out the whole 11 per cent. saving on the cost of living.

Where is the rhyme or reason in allowing these enormous subsidies to be stultified by the complete lack of any wage policy? It is the urgent duty of the Chancellor to demand on behalf of the taxpayers an effective quid pro quo.

Supposing that the food subsidy remains at, say £250,000,000, and taking into account the other assumptions we have made, we get a future cost for items 1, 2 and 3 of £1,475,000,000, representing a reduction on this year's figure of £1,317,000,000.

Automatic Increases

If we could further suppose that item 4 would remain more or less stable at £1,042,000,000, we should get an annual national expenditure, in a normal year of some £2,500,000,000. But item 4 will not remain stable. Every year there will be automatic increases in respect of such services as social insurance, education, and housing, to mention only the most important. These increases will far more than offset the annual decreases to be expected on such charges as war pensions (now costing £102,000,000) or the Control Office in Germany (£80,500,000).

Thus on the present showing it seems as though we must anticipate a "normal" future Budget of something well over £2,500,000,000, even if the Socialist Government were to introduce no more expensive projects. If that is a correct picture the outlook is grim indeed. At the existing level of taxation revenues appear unlikely to exceed about £2,850,000,000 in this or any year hereafter.

Are we then to conclude that taxation is to remain about where it is forever and aye? In default of stern intervention by the Chancellor it is difficult to see any other alternative.

The Biggest Incentive

In that event, what becomes of Mr. Dalton's hopes of "an ever developing and expanding plan for a fuller national life"? It vanishes utterly from the budgetary landscape. Instead of a fuller national life we shall be one crippled by a paralysing loss of taxation. Socialists will discover to their cost that

(THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS ARE TAKEN FROM AN INTERVIEW GIVEN BY DR. KARL BARTH, THE EMINENT SWISS THEOLOGIAN, TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF "DIE WELTWOCHEN" OF ZURICH).

A Pilgrimage To Germany

It was not only a tiring but almost an adventurous journey that I had recently in Germany. On this journey I was able to talk once more with my friends of the past and to re-knit the bonds broken by the war. This brought home to me most vividly the rightness of a view I had firmly held at all times, that the German people was never the uniform block behind Hitler that it was declared to be in Goebbels's propaganda and could not but seem in the apparent absence of all open opposition.

To begin with there was the Church. Witness was borne by the same courage among Catholics and Protestants. By persons who, as clearly recognizable exponents of resistance, never made any concession even in externals. This common front, incidentally, worked powerfully to bring the two confessions together, not so much in dogma as in human relations.

For the rest, the Protestant side offers a much less uniform picture than the Catholic. The ecclesiastical struggle produced a split among the Protestants that has only now been actually bridged over. It has been a mistake to draw a sharp distinction between black sheep and white. "German Christians" and the Confessional Church. Only in Prussia was there actually an open struggle. In Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and elsewhere the members of the Confessional Church remained an element of the territorial Church and had mainly to carry on a struggle against the grey sheep, if the term may be permitted—the luke-warm, the appeasers, those who believed that in order to maintain their Church and their confession they must submit to the Nazis in externals.

These groupings show plainly, in any case, not only for the churches but for the German people as a whole, that during this year and this tyranny of very considerable numbers of brave people maintained their opposition throughout. I made acquaintance with a second locus of resistance, the universities. I visited Freiburg, Marburg, and Bonn, and in all three met a body of courageous professors of all faculties—philosophers, natural scientists, historians, jurists—who, under cover of the formal "gleichschaltung"

pounds, shillings and pence are far indeed from being "meaningless symbols."

To talk of a "plan" under such conditions would be a travesty. It would be the very negation of one. If Mr. Dalton has really got a plan it must be such as to abolish the nation from an intolerable servitude to the tax gatherer. The promise and disclosure of it now would be the biggest of all incentives.

(enforced conformity), held aloft the spirit of humanity and communicated it to their students.

Thirdly must be mentioned the workers. I talked with two Communists in Frankfurt who had carried on their illegal cell-activities during the whole time of oppression. The Communist Party was the only fully organized underground, while the Social Democrats and the Liberals are struggling to this day with the difficulties of forming a political group that could come forward immediately in serious ranks after the collapse, as it was already strong nucleus.

In face of these opposition groups we should get out of the habit of seeing in the Germans simply one great horde of Nazis. It is simply impossible for the imagination to grasp what a Terror on such a scale had the power to do; the continual awareness, of standing with one foot in the grave could not but have, in the course of years a paralysing effect. People shake their heads today over the fact that nobody will admit having been a Nazi, and they set this down to contemptible cowardice, but anyone who knows the conditions must admit that that repudiation is honest. In the great majority of cases, in point of fact, people were not pro-Nazi, but Na-

BY KARL BARTH

zism came upon them, as it were, as a frightful catastrophe, and their real guilt consists in their passivity, their inability to be heres.

Consequently it is entirely mistaken to try to set up a great plan of re-education to cure the Germans of Nazism; that cure was effected long ago by the force of facts; out of hundreds of people there will not be one to be found with whom it will not be agreed, in the course of a single minute, that Hitler was down and devil in one.

No, the real discussion has not started so long as one talks to the Germans only about Hitler. The crucial point is reached when the discussion comes to Bismarck. When the Nazi plaster has fallen away in dust there is revealed in the majority of Germans, even in those who have been active in opposition, the solid brickwork of German nationalism. They regard Nazism as a regrettable incident, but all before it is beyond criticism. They do not understand that Nazism was nothing else than the final outcome of the Bismarckian policy, which forged Germany with blood and iron into a National Socialist, capitalist, Imperialist Reich and so into the gravedigger of the vital freedom of 1848.

The Germans no longer need today to be convinced of their guilt. The wave that went out

from them is striking back with such devastating force that it amounts to an irrefutable de facto refutation of Nazism and an irresistible de facto finding of guilt. One can only wish that every Swiss person who exults at the German humiliation, and thinks no court of justice could be too severe, could spend a quarter of an hour in Freiburg or Frankfurt and that he could cast a glance at Silesia or Pomerania, where the German population is being systematically handed over by the Poles to death from starvation.

It is striking how little of the true Nazi ideology as set out by Rosenberg has struck root. I am perfectly sure that even the youth, who are regarded by many people as incurably infected, will not long remain under its influence. Even though Nazi influence reached out to the whole life of the young, it will only need the creation of the right environment to turn them quite organically into different beings. The Allies have not yet fully realised what must be the very beginning of the great work of re-education: they are still trying the effect of wireless lectures and films for instructing the German people, while only one thing will be of any real use—their own example. The better outlook on the world must not be administered in lessons but demonstrated in practice. "That object-lesson," people said to me ironically in Germany, "has unhappily not yet begun."

As yet there is no sign of any strong religious movement in the country. The advancing tide in the life of the churches that was to be observed under the shadow of Nazi dominance has unfortunately largely ebbed again. The pastors are working with great devotion at the cure of souls, but the church services I was able to attend in cellars and in the crypt of the wrecked cathedral at Bonn are no better attended as a rule than, for instance, in Switzerland.

The religious German is inclined to elude political responsibility by immersion in religious forms. It is significant that at the theologians' meetings I attended there was much talk of demons. "We have looked Satan in the face"—such phrases were uttered almost with enthusiasm. Over against that demonised world help and comfort and deliverance were offered by the invocation of the liturgy, with its invocations and responses. I listened to all this talk of demons for a time; in the end I could keep silent no longer. "Are you not beginning to slip into a magical view of the world?" I asked my friends. "Why are you just talking all the time of demons? Why do you not say plainly, 'We have been political idiots'? Please, allow your Swiss colleague to urge you to think in more rational terms."

BY THE HIGHWAY

By BEACHCOMBER.

Mr. Sol Hognwisch, always last at the starting gate, has crawled to the conclusion that it is time he made a big musical film about the life of a famous composer.

His choice has fallen on Johann Sebastian Bach, and the film is, at present, to be called "The Flaming Soul." It will tell the story of how the young Bach, while a student in Leipzig, met Lotte von Rieseningen, the girl who inspired him all his life. Several fugues will be danced, and there will be a big scene in Paris, with Bach snubbing George Sand at a ball given by the Turkish Ambassador. The part of Bach will probably be played by Mr. Clark Gable, as Mr. Edward G. Robinson is at work on "Macbeth."

"For once in a while, to go cheerfully mad and break things is an immense satisfaction," says a writer in a daily paper. I wonder if he was ever in the gardens called Tivoli in Copenhagen. I remember a booth at which you paid to have a shy at crockery. But the thing was done on the grand scale. There were mounds of the stuff. You grew slowly excited. The crashing and tinkling became exquisite music. You paid and paid and paid, beginning to shout wildly as you threw your missiles and to dance about and roar with laughter when you saw the result of your efforts. Had I not been dragged away

I should no doubt have gone raving mad. In Passing

A friend of mine sends me an account of a buzzard seen by a keeper in Richmond Park. The account closes thus: "Thus is one more intimate encounter added to Greater London's ageing if intermittent association with the nobler birds of prey." My friend points out that "intermittent" is a very delicate and tactful way of referring to the prison sentences which from time to time banish many noble birds of prey from the restaurant.

The American experiment of having music in banks will, if it spreads do something to soften the atmosphere of cold and impersonal banalities which daunts the customer.

But other improvements are needed. Why not train zones on that romantic trolleys or grilles which separates the cashier from the bank's victim? I like to think of the victim pushing his cheque through a kind of fragrant bower, and perhaps getting a full-blown Mrs. Griffin's Perfumery, or a Gloire de Maidstone with his money.

Charles Suet's scheme for selling fish in banks has never been thought practicable. It is pointed out that the fish would be in the way that the cashier would have no time to sell it.

and that the influx of customers would interfere with the normal business of the bank.

Lantern-Metal Form

1. Have you had jaundice since 1926? (Block letters.)
2. Why?
3. Have you sworn before a J.P. that your furniture was not smuggled into England?
4. Where do you intend to go?
5. Give reasons for what you are doing.
6. Paste on a copy of your grandfather's marriage certificate (in duplicate).
7. Do you own a canary, parrot, ape, lizard, tortoise, frog or ostrich?
8. State your requirements.
9. Do you collect string?
10. How many times have you completed this form before?

Interlude

Prodnoise: Surely that's the wrong form. There's no mention of lantern-metal.

Myself: That's what Mrs. Duille Bilboud said. But it got her nowhere.

Prodnoise: Well, I can't understand it.

Myself: Nor can she. Something in the City. Every time somebody says that the City is full of racketeers there are a few slubberdegullions ready to play the cherub, to raise their brows in pained surprise, and to defend with their life's sawdust that hot-bed of idealism. Yet how many a country-bred girl, whose

wooter was something in the City—(ah! something pretty frightful in the City, my poor little simpleton!)—has not quickly discovered after marriage that her hero's pin-striped trousers reek of sulphur and brimstone, that the tasteless black felt hat covers two horns, that the shiny shoes enclose two hairy hoofs, and that office hours are one long witches' Sabbath.

Drank D.D.T.: Open Verdict

The first recorded case of a death in Britain and the second only in the world from D.D.T. insecticide was investigated by Mr. C. Bolton, the South-West Lancashire Coroner, at an adjourned inquest at Formby, near Southport.

Recording an open verdict, he found that Michael Geoghegan, 32 Irish farm labourer, died from the toxic effects of drinking a quantity of mushroom fly D.D.T. concentrated emulsion. There was no evidence to show in what circumstances he took it.

The Coroner said the only other known case of poisoning by D.D.T. was that of a child in Africa. Medical evidence showed that Geoghegan had taken 6 oz. of the concentrated form of D.D.T., which was 400 times stronger than that used as an insecticide.

M.P.'s Report On Persia Events Might Lead To Disaster

Newcastle Adopts A Dutch Town

Newcastle, Apr. 25. Newcastle is the latest town to take part in the Anglo-Netherlands scheme for an interchange of 100,000 sportsmen, and women between the two countries, and tonight received a delegation from Brommelen, advised by the Tyndeside City as an opposite number.

The proposal is for each town in Britain to link with a Dutch town to provide their own exchange of sporting talent. The scheme was conceived during the war mainly through the initiative of Albert Milikado, President of the Netherlands Sports Organisation, who escaped to England from Holland in 1940. The scheme has the support of the British Football Association and other sporting organisations.

The Burgomaster of Brommelen, P. W. Vander Linden, and his delegation were given a civic reception by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, Alderman J. A. Clydesdale, and the Burgomaster expressed the hope that a delegation from Newcastle might visit Brommelen in June.

The Burgomaster, a Dutch educationalist, will visit the universities of Durham and Edinburgh to observe the administration of English and Scottish universities. —Reuter.

Lewis Tactics Becoming Clear

Washington, Apr. 25. Some bituminous coal operators, who have been mystified for weeks by John L. Lewis' tactics in his contract negotiations, now think they know what he is up to—a demand for wages that will be higher than any yet granted by a major industry.

The leader of the United Mines Workers, who have been on strike for a week, so far has refused to discuss wages and hours without a prior commitment from the mine owners to set up a health and welfare fund and improve mine working conditions.

But once the strike has created an industrial crisis, the operators surmise, Lewis will withdraw, at least temporarily, his health and safety proposals and spring a demand for higher wages and shorter hours which would net the miners up to a 30 per cent increase.

The operators already have offered to grant an increase of 18½ cents an hour, the raise give C.I.O. workers in steel, auto and oil. —Associated Press

UMBERTO IN THE PICTURE AGAIN

Rome, Apr. 25. Prince Umberto, Lieutenant-General of the Realm, who has been passive so far in the matter of election of the Monarchy, is expected by observers to begin taking a vigorous, yet unostentatious part in directing the campaign.

Royalists became acutely

Case Should Stay On U.N.O. Agenda

LONDON, APRIL 25. BRIGADIER A. H. HEAD, CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, WHO WITH LABOUR MEMBER MICHAEL FOOT, FORMED A BRITISH MISSION WHICH VISITED IRAN RECENTLY, TODAY WROTE IN THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD SEND A COMMISSION TO AZERBAIJAN "TO SUPERVISE THE SETTLEMENT OF ITS FUTURE STATUS AND INSURE THAT UNDESIRABLE RUSSIAN PRESSURE IS NOT BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE PROVINCE."

THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD FAIL AND MIGHT START A TRAIN OF EVENTS LEADING TO DISASTER IF THEY ALLOWED THE IRANIAN QUESTION TO BE REMOVED FROM THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, HE ADDED.

Brigadier Head wrote: "The presence of Russian troops in Iran has allowed the Russians to establish their influence in the political and administrative structure of North Western Iran. It may be asked why Russia is taking such strong measures to ensure that her influence shall dominate this province after the withdrawal of her troops. The answer lies partly in its economic importance for the rest of Iran is to a considerable extent dependent on food exported from Azerbaijan."

"For a Russian puppet government installed with some degree of local autonomy would immensely increase Russian influence on the Teheran Government."

"Furthermore, such a government would not find it difficult at a chosen time to be included as a Soviet Republic, and in that event, Russia would have emasculated Iran and placed her almost completely under her influence."

Threat To Britain
"Azerbaijan, if dominated by Russia, might prove a useful starting point for inserting the thin end of the wedge to dislodge Britain from her strategic necessities in the Middle East and thus bring about a situation critical for world peace."

"At the moment considerable Russian pressure is undoubtedly being used on the Iranian Government. As an instance, I asked the Prime Minister if it would be true to say that removal of the Iranian question from the Security Council agenda would deprive him of his most important card in resisting undue claims or interference by Russia. He replied 'of course,' yet within two days had drafted a letter to the United Nations asking for removal of this item from the agenda. This intelligent and patriotic man would not have acted in this way unless under extreme pressure."

"One can, and should make, excuses for Russia's actions on grounds of her need for security and supply. Her need for oil is understood and recognised, and it must be admitted that an concerned when Leftists made such a strong showing in the last three municipal elections."

Associated Press

Best Musical Of Broadway Season

(By Jac O'Brian)

New York, Apr. 25. "Carousel," a musical play produced by the Theatre Guild, won a special citation as the best musical of the 1945-46 season, the only award distributed today by the New York drama critics circle at its annual meeting to select the best American and foreign dramas of the theatrical year.

A block of four New York critics who declined to select a "best play" kept the circle from giving a majority of its votes to any one production. According to the circle's regulations, a majority is necessary for an official choice.

"State of the Union," by Russell Crouse and Howard Lindsay, received seven of the 18 votes cast. "Born Yesterday," by Garson Kanin, received five. "Dream Girl," by Elmer Rice, got one vote, and as did "A Sound of Hunting," by Harry Brown, which closed after a brief and unsuccessful run.

The circle also was unable to agree on the best foreign play. "Antigone," fashioned by Lewis Galantiere from an earlier adaptation by Jean Anouilh, received five votes; "O Mistress Mine," by Briton Tenner Rattigan, received one. Other critics did not vote at all in the foreign classification. —Associated Press.

New Uniform For U.S. Leathernecks

Washington, Apr. 25. The U.S. Marine Corps plans a new service green uniform for men and officers, featuring a battle jacket.

The corps announces that the uniform will become regulation sometime in September although existing type uniforms will continue in use, chiefly overseas, until stocks are exhausted.

Modifications also will be made in dress blues, with four pockets on the tunic and hip pockets in the enlisted man's uniform. This will make his garb identical with the officers' dress blues except for the traditional red piping on enlisted uniforms.

Marine officers have worn battle jackets in some instances, but this will be the first time for enlisted men. —Associated Press

the Suez Canal and Egypt would endanger international security. He expressed optimism regarding negotiations for the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936. —Associated Press.

Danger Of Whitewashing Russian Moves In Iran

Washington, April 25. Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, declared today "if the United Nations is to succeed, the United States and Russia must cooperate in making the United Nations work."

Welles, in a regular weekly recorded broadcast, discussed the Russo-Iranian crisis that faced the United Nations in its initial sessions in New York.

The former State Department official declared "the United Nations cannot succeed, nor can this new organization become anything more than the pale shadow of the international organization which the League of Nations became, if it seeks the way of compromise and of evasion when great questions of principle arise."

He said he believed Russia had "just as much right" to live in security "in her neighborhood as we possess the right to achieve security in our own neighborhood."

"However," said Welles, "I do not believe the United Nations can safeguard the independence of small and powerless peoples of the world if the

Bases In Pacific

London, Apr. 25. Authoritative sources said yesterday that the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting here had agreed that there should be a discussion of Pacific defence policies with the United States before any bases there could be ceded to the Americans. —Associated Press.

Four Dead In Fire On Swedish Ship

Alexandria, April 25.

The authorities are inquiring into the cause of the outbreak of fire on board the Swedish vessel Bardeland, which is in dock here.

The fire was only mastered after two hours by Egyptian-British fire brigades. Four lives were lost and seven were seriously burned and are now under treatment in the Anglo-Swiss hospital. The Bardeland was carrying a general cargo from Norway and Sweden, and arrived here on Sunday. The fire started in the crew's quarters. The funeral of the four victims took place today. The cargo, which was not damaged, is being unloaded, but it is estimated that it will take 10 days to repair the damage to the crew's quarters. —Reuter.

Haven For European Refugees

London, Apr. 25. Hector McNeill, Chairman of the United Nations refugee committee, disclosed yesterday that Colombia as well as Brazil and the Dominican Republic, had offered haven to Europe's refugees.

McNeill told a press conference that the three Latin-American countries had made certain offers, understood to be that the countries were prepared to accept not only Jews but other European refugees.

McNeill hinted that the British Dominions might have some suggestions and he thought it possible that Empire Premiers might give consideration to the subject during their present talks here. The establishment of a new International Refugee Commission to take over the work now being done by U.N.R.R.A. and other individual agencies, he warned, would not be possible until after the United Nations General Assembly meeting in September.

McNeill mentioned the possibility of the new organization receiving help from neutral states who would not be members, and he noted that Switzerland had already offered her assistance.

The Committee Chairman put the number of refugees and displaced persons in Europe at between 600,000 and 1,000,000, against upward of 20,000,000 when the war ended. —Associated Press.

Tax-Free Pay Rise For M.P.s Unlikely

The Government is expected to reject the proposal that M.P.s shall receive an additional £500 per annum tax free. It will propose instead that the present salary shall be increased by £400 to £1,000 a year.

M.P.s will have to establish their claims to expenses in the same way as the ordinary citizen. At present £100 is allowed. Any additional sum has to be agreed with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

The agreed expenses of M.P.s at present fall below £500 per year in well over 200 cases. There are 640 M.P.s. This Cabinet, which has been examining the recommendations of the Select Committee on M.P.s' expenses, is expected to decide that no case can be made for a tax-free addition to parliamentary salaries.

Ministers have been surprised at the volume of protest in the constituencies against the suggestion for a tax-free salary increase. The Opposition has also been impressed by the reaction of voters.

It has made it clear to the Government that it will fight any move to add tax-free expenses to Members' remuneration.

CZECH DEMANDS

Prague, Apr. 25. The Czech Prime Minister, Jan Masarik, today handed the Ambassadors of the four powers represented at the foreign ministers conference in Paris a note, requesting that Czechoslovakia's demands for frontier adjustments with Germany should be placed on the agenda of the conference if the problem of Germany was discussed. —Reuter.

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HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
ON SUNDAY, 28TH APRIL

FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.30 P.M.

FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2.00 P.M.

CASH SWEEPS

There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First Floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers (\$10) including a chance in the Special Sweep.

Entrance:— Public Enclosure \$1.00 including Tax
Members Enclosure \$3.00

There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Lt.-Col. J. R. Magar, M.B.E., H.Q. Land Forces. (Telephone No. 34121—Ex. 20). Wing Comdr. P. W. CHADWICK, D.F.O., Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

GUNMAN BURSTS INTO TEARS

Going into the witness-box to make a statement in his own defence, a 24-year-old Chinese, Kwan Yat, a native of Canton, charged with armed robbery and unlawful possession of arms, began sobbing loudly as he asked the Court to take a lenient view of his case.

Kwan asked the General Military Court to banish him from the Colony as he pleaded a prison sentence would mean that he would be unable to support his family. Later, when asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed on him, he repeated his plea for leniency, saying that he would be prepared to receive sentence of death if he ever returned to Hong Kong.

He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. Another accused in the same case, Tsang Pul, 30, a native of Fung Kun, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. A third accused was discharged for lack of evidence.

The accused were charged with having at 7.30 p.m. on March 12 held up a money-exchange shop at 122, Johnston Road, ground floor, and robbed Wong Fun of CN\$120,000, HK\$300 and US\$12.

Kwan was additionally found guilty of having in his possession at 452, Lockhart Road, 2nd floor, without authority, a .45 automatic pistol, a .32 automatic pistol, a .38 Smith and Wesson revolver and 31 rounds of ammunition.

HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on Monday, 29th April, 1946 at 12.30 p.m., in the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Room 303, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building, to nominate a Member of the Chamber for appointment to the Legislative Council.

Notice in writing of the Names of Candidates and their Proposers and Seconders to be lodged with the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order,

M. F. KEY,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, April 25, 1946.

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Reception For Sir Cecil Harcourt

The Indian Community of Hong Kong was host at a reception held in the Hong Kong Hotel yesterday when the guest-of-honour was the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.N.

The reception was marked by a farewell address made on behalf of the Indian community by Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee and the presentation to Sir Cecil of a silver tea set, a gift from the ladies of the Indian community to Lady Harcourt.

There was a very large gathering of officers of the Military and Civil Affairs Administrations, representatives of all the Services, the Consular services, members of the Indian community and many other guests.

Sir Cecil and his party were welcomed by representatives of the Indian community and their ladies, among them Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ruttonjee, Mr. H. T. Barma, Mrs. P. Kishan Chand, Mrs. P. K. Pavri, Mrs. D. Mohan Das, Mr. Badan Singh, Mr. Abbas Khan, Mrs. Narain Das, Mr. Mangal Das and Mr. Jethanand Assumal.

Mr. Ruttonjee's Address

Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee, speaking for the Indian community, said:

"As Your Excellency is about to leave these shores on the relinquishment of your exalted office, the Indian Community of Hong Kong is assembled here today to bid you a respectful farewell and to present to you this Address."

"A wise man once wrote, 'On the path of a virtuous ruler a great light shines. When he comes, the people are glad; when he departs, his memory stays with them.' Very true are these words. Too few in our time walk this ancient road; Your Excellency is one of those few."

"Your Excellency is open-minded and generous, courteous and warm-hearted, devoted to duty, a wise administrator, a true gentleman, and a good friend."

"During the War you were already renowned for your distinguished services. As soon as Peace was restored to the world in August, last year, His Majesty the King, in recognition of your outstanding ability, appointed you to be Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong. You came to us as a saviour to liberate us from the intolerable yoke of a cruel and inhuman rule, thus delivering us from indescribable hardships and sufferings."

"When Your Excellency set foot on this soil, your first words were devoted to duty. In all that you have done, you have acted with benevolence and justice, tolerance and acumen. Thus you have won your way without imposing fear, and have kept good order without resorting to force."

"On Your Excellency's arrival, the Colony was in a state of chaos. Measures to restore it to order were urgently needed. His Majesty entrusted you with the task, and a multitude of reforms were wanted. By your administrative ability and your success in co-ordinating the different government departments, these reforms were met without difficulty, and all questions, great and small, were settled to the entire satisfaction of the whole community. We cannot help expressing our unbounded admiration for the manner in which Your Excellency has so successfully performed what appeared to be an almost insuperable task."

"Though little more than eight months have passed since Your Excellency assumed the Government of this Colony, your rule and order are ringing within our borders; rulers and ruled are of one mind; and everywhere strengthens the bonds of friendship that bind the various communities. Such a long period of peace and order, all of us feel that it is worthy to be commemorated on metal or stone, or to be celebrated in song."

"Wise Guidance"

"Outside your administrative duties you have worked unceasingly for the general welfare of the people. All the resources of the Colony and the aid of the Government have been placed at your disposal. You have always received Your Excellency's ready and sympathetic attention. Functions held for such purposes have often been graced by Your Excellency's personal attendance, and have received no small benefit by your wise guidance. Thus encouraged and stimulated by your enthusiasm and zeal, the people have, with a few exceptions, all good causes with results that have been far-reaching. For instance, the Military Race Meetings held in aid of Your Excellency's Fund for the Relief of the Hong Kong Affected by the Japanese Occupation, have been a great source of help to the people who have been suffering from the effects of the Japanese Occupation."

"We, members of the Indian Community of Hong Kong, are particularly grateful to you for the attitude of goodwill and kindly solicitude you have always shown us. In your mind you cherish no distinctions of race or colour, creed or caste. We have therefore come to realise that out of you for us a friend and a kindly disposed to people generally, but a real friend to the Indian people. It has been observed that if an administrator has virtue he does not always have ability, and if he has ability he does not always have virtue. But Your Excellency has both, and it is on this account that you have become an ideal administrator, one who brings honour and prosperity to his Country."

"On New Year's Day this year His Majesty the King graciously conferred upon Your Excellency the honour of Knight Commander of the Bath for your distinguished services. Soon later we heard of Your Excellency's promotion from Rear-Admiral to Vice-Admiral. Recently we have had the great pleasure of learning that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had conferred upon you the Order of the Four Seasons. All these honours are recognitions of your outstanding merits and sterling qualities as a Commander-in-Chief and a true gentleman. We all rejoice with you, and wish you long life and perfect health to enjoy all these well-earned and well-deserved honours."

"Now, as the day of Your Excellency's departure draws near, we Indians feel heavy-hearted, as if something were being taken away from us. We all wish that we could stay your departing chariot, but all that is left to us is to sing the Song of the Free that Shaded Us, and of the Grain that Nourished Us. We have no fitting return to make to you, but we can pray for good health and happiness for you and your dear family, hoping that your future career in the Public Service will be attended with every great success. Such is the humble prayer of us all."

"Sir Cecil's Reply"

Following Mr. Ruttonjee's address, Sir Cecil was presented with the silver tea set and a silver basket containing a copy of the address. The presentation was made on behalf of the ladies by the Misses Vera Devi, Ruby, Pearl, Minnie, Shroff and Devi Narain.

Replying, Sir Cecil thanked the Indian community for its very kind welcome and the generous gift that had been given him to take home to Lady Harcourt. He said very much appreciated. Sir Cecil continued the kind words that had been said about him and the Military Administration. It had been a great privilege to be here in the Colony, and he was now approaching its end and another about to begin.

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Food And Fuel Costs

The average of the Food and Fuel figure for the four weeks ending April 20 is \$9.0265. The rehabilitation allowances for May will therefore be at the standard level based on a Food and Fuel figure of \$9.00.

The following are the figures for the week ending April 20 with comparisons:

Commodities	Catties	Week ending 13.4.46	Week ending 30.4.46
Rice	7.2	\$ 1.440	\$ 1.440
Vegetables	1.9	.912	.874
Salt Cabbage	.2	.110	.110
Oil	.7	1.551	1.621
Tea	.2	.950	.950
Salt Fish	.3	.684	.615
Fish	.4	.584	.576
Pork	.3	1.137	1.137
Firewood	10.0	1.000	1.000
Bean Curd	14 pieces	.700	.700
Total		\$ 9.088	\$ 9.096

Statement On Lost Share Records

WITH REFERENCE TO THE STATEMENT PUBLISHED IN THE "CHINA MAIL" ON WEDNESDAY, ON THE SUBJECT OF LOST SHARE RECORDS AND THE FURTHER DETAILS SUPPLIED SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER FORWARDS A COPY FOR PUBLICATION AS THE MOST EXPEDITIOUS METHOD OF REACHING INTERESTED PARTIES. THE STATEMENT READS:—

The following statement as to legal rights and remedies in connection with share certificates and signed blank transfer forms of which possession has been lost, is prepared from Counsel's opinion, which has been obtained by a committee formed to make recommendations regarding the rehabilitation of companies whose records have been partially or entirely lost or destroyed during the Japanese occupation.

1. A person, being the registered owner of shares, who has lost possession of the relevant share certificate and/or a blank signed transfer, can notify the company of his loss. In such a case of a lost certificate, the company should, in accordance with and on the terms of the company's Articles of Association (which usually provide for proper safeguards) in due course issue a fresh certificate.

Warning

The public is warned that, with the introduction of restricted hours of supply of water from the mains, there is a greater danger of pollution of the supply, and that all water should now be boiled or otherwise sterilized before drinking.

2. If the person who has lost possession of a share certificate and/or a signed blank transfer is not the registered owner, he can likewise notify the company of the loss, but under certain circumstances the company may not be prepared to recognize such notice. This depends upon the circumstances of each particular case. Section 101 of the Companies Ordinance, 1932, prohibits the entering of notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive, on the company's register of members, but it has been decided that this section alone does not entitle a company to refuse to take notice of all equitable claims. Further, many companies' articles contain a provision that the company shall not be bound to re-

To Wed

The following forthcoming weddings are announced:—
Jose Maria Oliveira, bank clerk, of 41 Hillwood Road, to Mellina Angelica Remedios of 23, Granville Road.
Ran Soop Thian, merchant, of 8, Hankow Road, top floor, to Alice Leung of the same address.
Man Hong Pan, policeman, of 2, Wongsheichung Road, 1st floor, to Wong Kam-ying of the same address.
Wong Koon-yat, merchant, of 13, Nanking Street, 3rd floor, to Lo Mow Jan, of 3, Nanking Street, 2nd floor.
Shiu To Fan, merchant, of 5, Sand Street, 1st floor, to Ng Yinfong, of 74, Queen's Road C, 3rd floor.

In order to relieve congestion at the Fire Brigade Inoculation Centre, another centre has been opened in the former Urban Council Bldg., Statue Square, where people can go daily between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to be inoculated against cholera. This new centre opened yesterday morning.

Boy Prisoner Dies In Remand Cell

An inquest in connection with the death of a 15-year-old boy prisoner, charged with armed robbery and kidnapping, was held by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. The boy was held prisoner at the remand cell, Kowloon Magistracy, from March 14 to April 10 when he was removed to the Kowloon Hospital where he died the next day.

The first witness, Dr. Yap Meow Foo, testified that on the afternoon of April 4, he went to see the deceased at the Kowloon Magistracy. Deceased said that he had a pain in the stomach and had fever. Dr. Yap said that he was of the opinion that deceased was not very sick then.

Asked by Mr. Latimer whether he made a thorough examination of the deceased, Dr. Yap said that he had only made a rough examination.

Mr. Latimer: Was it because he was only a person in prison?

Dr. Yap: No, I am fair to everybody.

Mr. Latimer: Is it customary to keep your patient under observation?

Dr. Yap: No, I did not keep him under my observation.

Dr. Yap further said that he did not use the stethoscope and did not test deceased's fever with a thermometer.

Critical Condition
Dr. Lo Lan Wai, the next witness, said that he first saw deceased in the Kowloon Hospital on the evening of April 10. Deceased was in a critical condition then. The next morning he died. Dr. Lo was present at the post mortem and said that deceased had died of typhoid fever and perforation of intestinal ulcers.

Ng Yu Chow, cell-mate of the deceased from March 14 to April 10, told the Court that the boy had complained of pain in the stomach the day before the arrival of the doctor. He could not eat his food for many days. The doctor gave him pills. The pain became intense and deceased vomited yellow liquid. This continued for many days.

On April 7, 8 and 9, deceased and his brother made complaints to the constable in charge of the cells and asked for the doctor, night and day. Deceased was taken to hospital on the afternoon of April 10.

No Car
The man-in-charge of the cells, L.S.C. Ng Pang, said that he phoned for the doctor on the morning of April 9, but was told to send a car to fetch the doctor at noon. Ng admitted that he was asked by the deceased to call the doctor on the previous afternoon but did not carry out the request because it was late.

The driver told him that no car was available that day and the doctor did not come. The next morning, he again phoned the doctor who said that a car must be sent to bring him down. Until late in the morning, no car was available. Finally, the deceased was taken to the Kowloon Hospital by Inspector Apps. The case was adjourned to this afternoon.

Money Mart
Yesterday was another quiet day in the money market, with both Chinese national currency and gold weakening a little.

Chinese national currency opened with buyers for futures at HK\$2.40 to CN\$1,000 and dropped to \$2.34 at the close. Spot was more or less unchanged at \$2.46.

Gold fluctuated between \$424 and \$425 per tael, and closed at the latter figure.

U.S. dollars continued to be in demand with buyers offering \$5.02 for large notes and \$5 for small. Sterling and Australian pounds were unchanged at \$17 and \$12.50 respectively.

Shanghai Exchange
Shanghai, Apr. 25.
Market quotations:—
Buying Selling
Gold per ounce: CN\$158,000 CN\$158,500
U.S. Dollar (unofficial): CN\$ 2,310 CN\$ 2,330
Hong Kong CN\$ 408 CN\$ 413

Closing quotations:—
Gold per ounce: Buying CN\$167,700, Selling CN\$168,200.
U.S. Dollar (unofficial): Buying CN\$2,305, Selling CN\$2,315.
Hong Kong Dollar: Buying CN\$405, Selling CN\$410.—Associated Press.

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS
Orders by Lieut-Col. H. Owen-Hughes, Commanding Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. Order No. 32, 25th April 1946.

Red Cross Supplies: Distribution will be made at Vjunior Headquarters to all members of H.K.V.D.C. and H.K.R.N.V.R. who were Prisoners of War on 15th August, 1945, on Friday the 20th from 10.00 to 12.00 hrs. and 14.30 to 16.00 hrs. and on Saturday the 27th from 10.00 to 12.30 hrs. If unable to call in person, delivery will be made only against signed authorization.

A fine of \$25 was imposed on a woman, Pang Kam Mui, for possessing 7,400 dutiable cigarettes on board her junk off North Point on April 24. Inspector Askew who prosecuted, said that S.I. Rawlinson intercepted the defendant's junk and found the cigarettes hidden on board. The cigarettes were ordered to be confiscated to the I. & E. Office.

gesture of appreciation, Sir Cecil has initiated a movement which has tremendous potentialities and augurs well for the Colony's future prosperity and cultural welfare. On the day of Sir Cecil's departure from the Colony, he will see 4,000 school children lined up along the Praya to see him off.

Educating Children Over School Age

A severe but little publicized problem that faces Hong Kong rehabilitation authorities today is the education of children above school age. During the Japanese occupation parents had little opportunity to give their offspring an education with the result that there is now a ponderous number of the Colony's youngsters who have never entered a classroom. A month-and-a-half ago a movement was initiated by the Hong Kong Social Welfare Council to solve the difficulty of parents who had children with no schools to go to.

In February the Council approached Sir Cecil Harcourt on this vital aspect of reconstruction. He displayed strong interest and forthwith put the "C-in-C's Fund" at the disposal of the Council to start the educational hall going. His encouragement and patronage has done much toward developing this scheme.

The Education Department has cooperated and permitted the Council to utilize the premises of Government-operated schools as class-rooms after school hours.

To date there are ten schools functioning, seven in Hong Kong and three in Kowloon, with a total attendance of 4,000. Over 70 per cent of these children would not ordinarily be accepted in a regular school because of their age. They come from all sections of the community. There are children whose parents cannot afford to pay school fees; there

are children whose parents are well off but who have been unable to discover a school which would accept their children; there are children who work for a living in the day-time and study at night—these schools represent the colony's juvenile melting pots. There are several thousand unrequited appeals their children into these schools, parents applying for entry of their children into these schools. There are several thousand unrequited appeals from parents applying for entry of their children into these schools.

In each class there are approximately 35 children, so that the Council is assisting just over 110 formerly unemployed school teachers to balance their monthly budget. From Monday to Saturday, classes begin at 4.30 p.m. and finish at 6.30 p.m. The 4,000 odd school children attending the Free Night Schools have all signed their names on a scroll to be presented to Sir Cecil Harcourt as a

National Assembly Adjourned

(BY HAROLD MILKS)

CHUNGKING, APRIL 25.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAS POSTPONED THE SCHEDULED CONVOCATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT NANKING ON MAY 5 AFTER THE COMMUNISTS AND OTHER MINORITY PARTIES REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE.

THE GENERALISSIMO SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SET A LATER DATE FOR THE MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY TO CONSIDER A NEW CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

His decision to agree with Communist demands for postponement of the Assembly strengthened the belief among political observers that a compromise settlement of the whole Chinese internal problem, including the Manchurian civil war question, may be very near. There has been no announcement from headquarters of Gen. George C. Marshall, the American mediator, but it is known that he is putting heavy pressure on both the Generalissimo and the Communist leader, Gen. Chou En-lai, for a compromise settlement.

The Communists and the pro-Communist Democratic League have been insisting on a settlement of the political disputes and the question of the occupation of Manchuria before they are willing to submit lists of their delegates to the National Assembly and combinations for offices in the new reorganised Government.

Steering Committee

The Generalissimo's announcement of the postponement of the Nanking Assembly was made yesterday at a political tea party where he was host to leaders of the other parties. The Generalissimo first repeated his request made at a similar party on April 15 that the Communists and other minorities lay aside their disputes and submit names of their delegates to permit the Assembly to open on schedule. This request was again refused.

Chiang Kai-shek then announced that while the Government was anxious to open the Assembly on May 5 in accordance with the resolutions of the Political Consultation Conference, he agreed to the postponement. He added that the steering committee of the P.C.C. will continue its efforts to reach agreement on political matters which caused the Communists to refuse to name Assembly delegates.

A Government spokesman said delay of the Assembly will not affect the removal of the Government to Nanking. The Generalissimo was expected to leave Chungking today for

Chengtu, then probably go direct to Nanking at the end of the week. General Marshall and other leaders will fly to Nanking at the end of the week.

Mood For Compromise

While confirmation was impossible, observers of both political factions expressed the idea that a compromise settlement of the situation that threw Manchuria into civil war was very likely.

One Kuomintang source said the Generalissimo appears to be in a mood for compromise and I am very hopeful that this situation will be settled soon.

A possible element in the desire of the Generalissimo to make a quick settlement is the unexpected Communist military strength in Manchuria. While it was known that the party has more than 300,000 troops there, it was generally expected that the well-equipped and trained Government Army would be able to sweep aside the opposition and move into the major cities.

Instead the Communists were able to occupy Changchun, capital of Manchuria, and block efforts of the Government to send relief columns north from Mukden. Military observers who have seen the Communists, many of them equipped with Japanese weapons, in action said their firepower was "surprising" and the Government was recently using aircraft in bombing and strafing attacks in an effort to break the Communist lines between Mukden and Changchun.

The city of Chungking gave Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek an official farewell yesterday at a mass meeting attended by the city's leaders. Speakers praised the Generalissimo's war-time record and thanked him for making Chungking the permanent co-capital of China. — Associated Press.

TREASON CHARGE

Five Indians and two Chinese, appearing on charges under the Defence Regulations and High Treason, were again remanded at the Summary Military Court by Mr. A. J. Arcalli yesterday afternoon.

The accused were Wadumull Chartlani, Mohammed Saad, Mohammed Asgar, Thammam Singh, alias Man Singh, Jassa Singh, Chau To and Lau Kwong-yan. Their cases were remanded for a week.

Inspector MacCade of the Special Branch appeared for the Crown.

Three months' hard labour was imposed on Tes Lax, found guilty by Mr. Latimer yesterday of snatching \$150 from Kong Shing at Yuen Chau Street on April 24. Inspector Baker prosecuted.

The general weekly meeting of the "Y" men's Club was held at the Fu Lo Su Restaurant yesterday.

There was no speaker at the time, which was a free discussion among the members.

Application for the confiscation of a Japanese pistol was granted to the police by Mr. Latimer yesterday. The weapon was found by Mr. J. A. Regan on April 14 at Kilmahony Road, outside the headquarters of 6027 Sq. R.A.F.

For the larceny of two bottles of Astoria-O.Sol from the No. 2 Hold of the S.S. Empire Joy on April 24, Leung Fo Shing, coolie, was sent to prison for six weeks by Mr. Latimer yesterday. Prosecution was in the charge of Inspector Askew.

Seoul, Apr. 24. New Korean stamps in one, three, five, twenty and fifty chun denominations will be used in South Korea beginning May 1st, the military government has announced. — Associated Press.

Wong Y. Ho, on bail of \$300 for keeping an opium den at 45A, Reclamation Street, and for the unlawful possession of prepared opium, was absent from Court yesterday. His bail was ordered to be estreated by Mr. W. H. Latimer, and 25 pots, three lamps and three opium pipes were ordered to be confiscated to the I. & E. Office.

"PRAVDA" BACKS INGERSOLL

London, Apr. 25. "Pravda," official newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party, today reviewed the book of the American journalist Ralph Ingersoll, "Top Secret," which attacked Field Marshal Lord Montgomery and General Dwight Eisenhower in their conduct of the Anglo-American operations on the Western Front.

Moscow radio stated, that, summing up the book, "Pravda" says, "Throughout the book Ingersoll abuses that British statesmen, including Mr. Churchill, were intent, during and after the war, on furthering Britain's political interests, which were directed against the Soviet Union—a fact which delayed the opening of the Second Front and hindered the execution of military operations."

"Ingersoll points out that Churchill and other British statesmen for a long time deferred the opening of the Second Front and insisted on the invasion of the Balkans, instead of the liberation of West Europe. Ingersoll says that if the British had succeeded in carrying out their plan the war would have been protracted and perhaps lost." — Reuter.

JEeps ARE POPULAR

Shanghai, Apr. 25. So many American jeeps have been stolen that the Chinese authorities have joined in to break up jeep stealing.

American military police shore patrols and Chinese military patrols are scouring the city in an effort to return the stolen vehicles. It is believed that many stolen jeeps have been dismantled making identification partly impossible. — Associated Press.

GIRL IN TOWEL RUNS FROM FIRE

Oxford, Apr. 25. A N.A.A.F.I. girl who was having a bath ran out in a towel when fire destroyed a canteen, cinema and sleeping quarters at Slade Camp, Cowley, near Oxford, last night. She said: "I made a record exit, scooping up clothes as I ran."

WHEAT ALLOCATION TO CHINA

MacArthur Now A Forgotten Man

San Francisco, April 25. The "Post Enquirer" in a top editorial declared today that General Douglas MacArthur "now seems to be the forgotten man" and cannot carry out his exceptional programme of remaking Japan unless he is given the necessary experts and tools to do the job.

The paper said "America has a free hand in Japan and an opportunity to show how a nation can be reconstructed by Yankee ingenuity and administration."

The "Post Enquirer" berated MacArthur's lack of experts and tools to carry out his programme and asked "Will the rehabilitation of Japan prove another example of too little and too late?"

"Meanwhile," it continued, "China, Britain and Russia are looking on expectantly—eager to share in the trade treasure of the morrow. And the Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo cling to their hopes, patiently awaiting the departure of the conqueror so that they may begin again their exploitations of the land and the people."

"Building a new Japan of democracy and peace is one of America's responsibilities in this new world. It is part of the design of peace and we must not relinquish the loom to those who would weave the patterns of war."

The "Post Enquirer" asserted that while MacArthur finds America apathetic to his programme for rebuilding Japan, Russia "keeps an eagle eye on affairs in Tokyo and is eager to seize on any incident that might tend to expand her sphere of influence there." — Associated Press.

London, Apr. 25. The new German Socialist Unity party—formed by the fusion of the Socialist and Communist parties in the Russian zone—has announced its opposition to "all forms of separatism" in a manifesto issued from Berlin, the British News Service in Germany said tonight. — Reuter.

WHEAT ALLOCATION TO CHINA

Washington, April 25. The Combined Food Board today announced an April cereal allocation to China through UNRRA of 55,000 tons of wheat. It said 150,000 tons of cereals were shipped to China through the first quarter of 1946. The board indicated that a "small amount" of rice also was destined for China.

The board increased the April allocation of wheat and other cereals for UNRRA from 303,000 to 460,000 (correct) tons.

Floriella LaGuardia, director general of UNRRA, termed the allotment far short of the "desperate needs" of the famine-threatened areas abroad and estimated the minimum needs of the countries served by UNRRA at 700,000 tons.

LaGuardia said "wheat and grain are so short that no programme for any country can be met."

Other food developments: 1. Harry Shaack, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, charged that the government stepped into the black market when it offered a 20 cents a bushel bonus to get corn off the farms for the famine relief programme.

2. The Weather Bureau report that rain is needed in the Great Plains dimmed the agricultural Department's April forecast of production.

The Food Board announced that "no food allocation to Japan has been made." Gen. Douglas MacArthur requested more than 600,000 tons of cereals for the Japanese people. The Board said "requests for Japan are under study but nothing has been determined." — Associated Press.

Yen Cache Shrinks

Tokyo, April 25. The so-called 30,000,000,000 yen cache in Tokyo Bay has shrunk to U.S. \$43,000 in platinum and U.S. \$32,400 in silver ingots, plus the prospect of a few thousand dollars more. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Carleton looked at a heap of 49 ingots, a total of 54 have been recovered, and remarked that earlier estimates of the total value of the cache were "highly erroneous." Those estimates had come from Japanese sources immediately after the discovery of the first bars and a platinum one-two weeks ago. — Associated Press.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

Works Branch—Civil Affairs.

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that commencing at 7.30 p.m. on 27th April 1946, and until further notice, the water supply on the Island and Mainland will be shut off nightly between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 6.30 a.m.

J. FORBES, (Lt/Col.)

WATER AUTHORITY.

On account of the danger of contracting gastro-intestinal diseases such as typhoid, dysentery and cholera, the public is warned against eating salads, uncooked vegetables, ice-cream and allied products, shell-fish and fruit, which is peeled or cut before purchase. Worm infections, which are commonly contracted through the consumption of salads and uncooked vegetables, are widespread at present.

J. P. FEHILY,

Colonel, R.S.M.C.,

D.D.M.S. (C.A.)

Hong Kong, April 17, 1946.

Attention is drawn to the present practice of depositing garbage and other household refuse in streets, yards and derelict building sites. Householders are reminded that such accumulations encourage the presence and breeding of rats, flies and mosquitoes, which apart from the nuisance caused to those in the immediate neighbourhood, are carriers of disease and constitute a grave menace to the health of the Colony. Every effort must therefore be made to deposit refuse in the vehicles which call daily for this purpose or, alternatively, to leave it available for collection in suitable containers.

J. P. FEHILY,

Colonel, R.A.M.C.,

D.D.M.S. (C.A.)

Hong Kong, April 18, 1946.

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DATED this 18th day of April, 1946.

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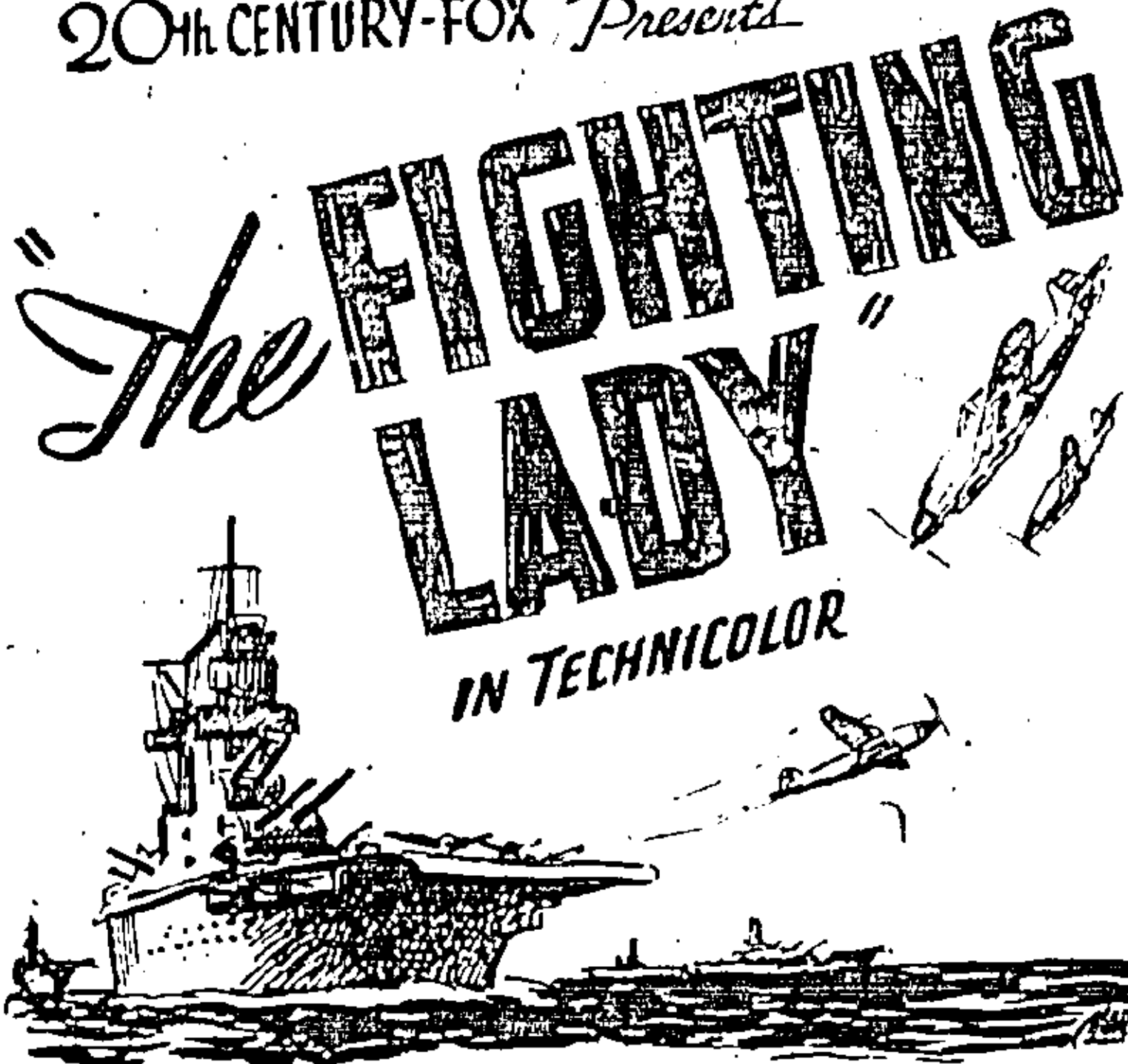
TO-DAY AT
2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

QUEEN'S

AT USUAL
PRICES

THE FAMOUS **TASK FORCE 58** IN ACTION!
SCENES NEVER BEFORE PASSED BY CENSOR.
SEE THE BATTLE OF MARCUS ISLAND... LYTE GULF!

20th CENTURY-FOX Presents



ALSO MOVIE TONE NEWS:—

GENERAL MARSHAL ARRANGES SIGNING OF
PEACE IN CHINA—MIGHTY BATTLE SHIPS FOR ATOM
BOMB TEST... MIGHTY 45,000 TONS CARRIER "FDR"
ON SHAKEDOWN CRUISE... ARMY SCIENTISTS
REACH THE MOON WITH RADAR, ETC.

LEE THEATRE

TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HARRING & CO. ALEXANDRIA BLDG., GR. FL.
BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY

Showing To-day & To-morrow
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.



NEXT
CHANGE
BOGART
IN
THE
"BIG SHOT"
WITH
IRENE MANNING
NEXT
CHANGE

To-day &
To-morrow

ALHAMBRA

At 2.30, 5.20
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

CLAUDETTE FALLS RIGHT ON HER... HEART!



A Paramount Picture with
Binnie Barnes, Walter Abel, & Mark Sandrich Production

China Fleet Club Theatre
(GLOUCESTER ROAD, HONG KONG)
ALL THIS WEEK AT 7.30 P.M. (Except Wednesday)

Arranged by the
BRITISH CENTRE, SYDNEY
PRESENTING
AN AUSTRALIAN REVUE
STARRING

JOE LAWMAN
BAR BARA JAMES JOY ROBINS
KARINSKA and VADIE
(AUSTRALIAN DANCING STARS)
DOT HUBNER MARJORIE PROWSE
AND

WILFRID THOMAS

Service personnel may each bring one civilian guest

Food Board Increases Unrra Allocation

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25.
THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD YESTERDAY INCREASED THE APRIL ALLOCATION OF WHEAT AND OTHER CEREALS FOR UNRRA FROM 360,000 TO 450,000 TONS.

RELIEF ADMINISTRATION CHIEF FIORELLO LA GUARDIA PROMPTLY TERMED THE ALLOTMENT FAR SHORT OF THE "DESPERATE NEEDS" OF THE FAMINE THREATENED AREAS WHICH UNRRA IS SUPPLYING, AS HE IS ESTIMATED THE MINIMUM NEEDS AT 700,000 TONS.

Spanish Communists On Trial

Madrid, Apr. 25.
Sebastian Zapirain and Santiago Alvarez, Spanish Communists whose case was the centre of international interest last winter, will be tried by a military court at the end of May or early in June.

The prosecution is expected to ask for 20-year sentences. Zapirain was secretary of the Communist Party during the civil war and had returned from the Argentine. Alvarez fled after the civil war to Cuba, where he gained Cuban nationality. Both men admitted the use of false passports.

They were taken in custody last August and held in prison at Alcala de Henares. They are to be tried with 50 other defendants charged with anti-Franco political activities. — Associated Press.

Prison Riot Ends In Surrender

Milan, Apr. 25.
The 2,500 rioting prisoners in San Vittore prison surrendered yesterday afternoon after holding out for four days.

More than 30 guards held as hostages were freed without injury although the death toll among the prisoners rose to eight. The first 1,100 men to give up crawled through holes in the prison wall, blasted by a tank-led assault a few minutes after a police ultimatum to surrender expired. Many prisoners were wounded slightly.

Long files of rioters came through the broken walls, two by two, with their hands up and many seemed scared. Hundreds of civil police guarded them on the way to a new jail near the prison.

Ten of the prisoners were under death sentence imposed by the high court for crimes committed during the Fascist regime. — Associated Press.

Bella Gets A Home In America

Berlin, Apr. 25.
Three-year-old Bella Raphael, whose parents were murdered by the Gestapo, has received permission from the United States to go there to live in Brooklyn with her foster parents, an American Sergeant and his wife.

Bella Raphael received the first displaced person visa issued by the newly opened American consulate in Berlin.

Sgt. Bert Simons adopted the vivacious little girl as the result of a pledge he made when he was in a dangerous position during the German army's offensive in the last winter of the war. Simons, a serious, 36-year-old soldier, vowed if he lived he would adopt a Jewish orphan. His wife agreed. — Associated Press.

STEEL DELEGATES

London, Apr. 24.
Maneck Hani and V. B. Karnik, Indian Trade Unionists, representing the Indian Federation of Labour, left here yesterday by air for America.

Both Hani and Karnik will represent the organised steel workers of India at the International Industrial Iron and Steel Committee of the I.R.O. meeting at Cleveland, Ohio. — Associated Press.

NO CENSORSHIP

Washington, Apr. 24.
The State Department today said that the Iranian Premier, Quavam Es Sultaneh, has agreed to let American reporters know when their dispatches are held up under censorship.

Quavam declared that no news would be suppressed unless it falls within the provisions of the Madrid International Communication treaty of 1932. — Associated Press.

Service Chiefs At No. 10

London, Apr. 25.
Service chiefs including Field-Marshal Lord Alanbrooke and Lord Tedder, joined in the Empire-Premiers' talks which were continued at No. 10, Downing Street today.

Mr. Clement Attlee presided and Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, was again present, and Mr. George Hall, Secretary for Colonies, was called into today's discussion.

The South African Prime Minister, Field Marshal Jan Smuts, is expected to arrive towards the week end.

The Prime Ministers are now engaged in reviewing the defence of the Commonwealth, particularly in the Pacific and South-East Asia, and the service chiefs are advising on how these plans will fit into the whole United Nations defence system.

The question of Empire defence, it is understood, is being examined in the light of atomic development.

The Prime Ministers are also considering proposals made by Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand's representative, for more frequent consultations between the Dominions. — Reuter.

HELPING WORLD FAT SHORTAGE

Oslo, April 25.

Latest reports from Sandefjord, Norway's whaling centre, said that six Norwegian floating factories hunting in the Antarctic, ended the season with a total of 496,780 barrels of whale oil.

The total catch will mean an important contribution toward helping the world's fat shortage and will be sold abroad through the combined food board in Washington, the report said.

The price is expected to climb to approximately 270 a ton or 45,800,000 for the total quantity. — Associated Press.

Details Of "Sonar" Released

(By Robert M. Farrington)

Washington, April 24.

Musicians on the offensive and shrimp beds for defence were big factors in the American and Allied victory under the seas.

The Navy told about them today in taking some of the wraps off another of its secret weapons—"Sonar".

The United States and the British Navies sank almost 1,000 German and Japanese ships during the war and the greatest single weapon against them was Sonar.

Still considered too hot for full details, "Sonar" stands for sound, navigation and ranging. It provided the only method for finding U-boats completely submerged where Radar could not ferret them out. It permitted undersea craft to prowling mined Japanese waters—even Tokyo Bay, but the Navy has little to say about that beyond the fact that "other Sonar equipment facilitated" such excursions.

And it provided detail maps of underwater fences, mines and other obstacles so that demolition crews could blow them out of the way on D-Day at the Normandy beaches.

It is all based on sound echoes and that is where the musicians and the shrimps come in. The trained ears of musicians were found to be best for interpreting the echoes and determining whether they came from an actual submarine or reef or mine or whatever.

"Bacon Frying"
The shrimp became a factor when it was discovered that a big mass of them made a swimming sound in "Sonar" earphones like lots of bacon frying—and a soundman can't track a submarine through that interference.

So submarine skippers carried maps showing the nearest shrimp beds for refuge in case pursuers got too close.

That was because the enemy—both German and Japanese—had underwater sound equipment too. But it was nowhere near as good. Admiral Karl Dönitz admitted his U-boats were beaten by "Allied superiority in the field of science".

America had a "Sonar" system of sorts when the war broke out but it worked actively only at slow speeds. It borrowed some

SHOWING **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.10,
TO-DAY 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

ROADSHOW ENGAGEMENT

EXTRA PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW & SUNDAY
AT 12.30 P.M.

Love! Conquest! Spectacles!
all in flaming
Technicolor!

Mania MONTEZ
Jon HALL
Turban BEY

ALI BABA
AND THE
FORTY THIEVES
IN **TECHNICOLOR**
with **ANDY DEVINE**
FORTUNIO BONANOVA
FRANK PUGLIA
RAMSAY AMES
MORONI OLSEN
KURT KATCH
and

Thousands in Thrilling Spectacles!

SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY AT 12.30 p.m.

Newsreels Depicting The Latest Topics Of Europe
Also the Latest Comedies

CENTRAL
THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
LAUGH... SWING... THRILL

**"GEORGE WHITE'S
SCANDALS OF 1945"**

JOAN DAVIS—JACK HALEY

Featuring GENE KRUPA & HIS BAND

An R.K.O. Radio Picture.

Trieste To Be Given To Italy

Paris, Apr. 25.

Sources close to the Big Four united yesterday that an accord on the Trieste issue has been reached in effect giving Italy the Adriatic port and assigning most of the hinterland to Yugoslavia.

The projected solution will be submitted to the four foreign ministers by the special investigation commission which completed its studies on the spot some ten days ago.

The report, the sources claimed, recommends dividing the area along a "language line" or the so-called "Morgan line." It is said to agree that the city itself is largely Italian and most of the countryside Slav.

The sources said that the Russian commission member agreed at the beginning of the investigation to accept language as a criterion for nationality although Moscow at the time was reported to be demanding that Yugoslavia be given Trieste which is known to be populated by Italian-speaking citizens. — Associated Press.

Italy Wants Bread

Rome, Apr. 24.

A Government spokesman said yesterday that Premier Alcide De Gasperi was expected to make a final telephone appeal to the U.N.R.R.A. chief Fiorenzo La Guardia yesterday evening for help to avert the threatened cut in Italy's meagre bread ration.

The premier told a special Cabinet meeting that unless aid is forthcoming the present ration of 200 grams of bread daily could not be continued after May 15.

Earlier he had urged U.N.R.R.A. to try to deliver Italy's May quota of 178,000 tons of wheat by that date but local U.N.R.R.A. officials told him that only Washington was able to advance shipments. — Associated Press.

Paris, Apr. 25.

St. Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador to Moscow, arrived at Le Bourget airport, near Paris, today for the conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers. He flew down from Ankara, where he has just relinquished his post as Ambassador to Turkey. — Reuter.

ORIENTAL

4 Shows: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15
Showing To-day & To-morrow

FRED MacMURRAY
BARBARA STANWYCK
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
in Paramount's terrific drama of an unholy love and almost perfect crime!

"DOUBLE INDEMNITY"
So exciting you can't breathe!

— Next Attraction —
"MAJOR & THE MINOR"

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

CLARK GABLE
LANA TURNER
in

**"SOMEWHERE, I'LL
FIND YOU"**
An M-G-M Picture
— Next Change —
"GIRL CRAZY"

CATHAY

TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

A Story that Thrills
Every Body's Heart

"MY FRIEND FLICKA"
In Technicolor
RODDY McDOWALL

with his beloved horse
and Rita Johnson
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

TKACHENKO'S

RUSSIAN RESTAURANT
3 HANKOW ROAD,
KOWLOON
Ground and 1st Floor

Best of Food and Wines,
Service, Pleasant Surroundings.
Phone for reservations 50555.

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DELICIOUS
AND
NUTRITIOUS
THE NEW VITAMIN-TOFFEE
DJUNG BROS. & Co. Tel: 26381

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1946.

UNIVERSAL TYPEWRITER CO.
BUY or SELL
TYPEWRITERS & RIBBONS
EXPERT REPAIRING
SERVICE
22, Des Voeux Rd., G. 1st Flr.
Tel. 27682
Canton: 188, 623 (Shanghai) Rd.
Tel. 18844

Kurds Withdraw Support From "Russian Tool"

(By Joseph Goodwin)

Tehran, April 25.

The chief of one of the largest Kurdish tribes yesterday said in an exclusive interview with the Associated Press that the major tribes are withdrawing support from Chazi Mohammed's "independent Kurdish republic" because "the Chazi is the tool of the Russians."

SENTENCED TO DEATH

(Continued from Page 1)

after Hirohito's broadcast on August 15, 1945. On that day the Japanese suffered a terrible humiliation: what had once been considered the Empire of the Rising Sun became overnight a broken and defeated power on its knees before the Allies.

Orders were received from Japanese Garrison H.Q. to the effect that the Japanese Military were expected to keep peace and order pending the arrival of the Allies.

"Even from the Allied point of view this would have been essential; otherwise the Colony might have been given up to looters and chaos would have reigned. Colonel Yamashita and his Adjutant also explained that following the surrender there was a recrudescence of unlawful acts against the Japanese on the mainland and that even after the surrender they were attacked twice at Po On.

"As a result of the guerrilla attack on his Company on August 19, Lieut. Kishi, who took full responsibility for the punitive measures adopted, executed two persons and had various others tied up and detained on the bench."

Question At Issue

Continuing, Capt. Croft said: "The same consideration also applies to Lieut. Matsumoto who likewise takes full responsibility for the execution of So Po-wah and Leung Tung. Lieut. Kishi also admitted executing Lam Kuen who was captured by Sgt. Major Kodama after the Chinese had been firing at the Japanese at Ngau Koo Long on August 22. In this evidence Kodama admitted having seen Lam Kuen firing.

"In all these cases the Japanese officers were convinced that they were executing guerrillas, and by that they meant Chinese villagers who had taken up arms against them. The question at issue is whether these officers were justified in taking this drastic action, and if so whether they exceeded the limit of their power.

Lieut. Kishi and Lieut. Matsumoto believed that the Company was in a precarious situation and that they were acting in accordance with orders received. Communication with the mainland was difficult, and they believed that at any moment there would be a renewal of the attack.

Not Lawful Combatants

It would appear that certain villagers allied themselves with lawless magnaders from the mountains. Civilians who took up arms against an Occupying Power were always been treated with great stringency, and were not entitled to combatant status and the protection of the mitigated usages of war.

In this case, those who took up arms could not by any conceivable stretch of the imagination be considered as lawful combatants.

Capt. Croft contended that a distinction should be made between officers and commanders who hand down or interpret the orders they receive from above and the rank and file who have no discretion but have to obey absolutely or take the consequences.

"It is argued that the lower the rank the greater is the compulsion of the command and the stronger the mitigating circumstances if the action should be made the subject of a charge of infringing the laws and usages of war. The position of the British soldiers has already emerged from Court proceedings. He must obey the order first and ask questions afterwards, but there are possibly rare cases where it is obvious or may be obvious that the soldier is completely contrary to law. I assume that the same argument would apply to the

"We want an independent Kurdistan," the chief said, "but we do not want to shed blood only to change masters."

He said all major Iranian tribes had withdrawn to their villages, leaving Mohammed supported "only by Iraq tribesmen of the Barzani brothers."

The chief added that the tribesmen from Maku to Neukan opposed any idea of alliance with the Azerbaijan Democrats and condemned Mohammed for "permitting his Soviet masters to move Azerbaijan troops into Rezai, and Misandun."

He said that 1,000 motorised Azerbaijan troops with tanks and artillery had entered Miyandub, eastern gateway to Kurdistan, and that the Red Army troops recently evacuated from the area "have returned."

He said the Kurds ceased their attacks against Sardasht, Sinz and Baneh "not because we fear the Iranian army but because we do not want to play into the hands of Communists," and added, "My own men could overrun the frontier of the Iranian garrisons between us."

He declared the Ghazi Mohammed was "surrounded by Russian agents who direct his every move" and "his newspaper Kurdistan is nothing but a Soviet propaganda instrument."

Airfield Evacuated

An American official who arrived here yesterday from Tabriz said the Russians had moved out of Tabriz airfield "except for two observation planes and skeleton crews."

He said they also had evacuated some buildings in the Azerbaijan capital.—Associated Press.

Japanese soldier. I think Colonel Yamashita put forward the more traditional view of orders, but even he did not deny that an order to kill the Emperor of Japan would be unlawful. It is submitted that it is almost impossible to disobey an order in the Japanese Army; even more difficult than in the British Army. Moreover, a soldier is not expected to know all the circumstances and if there appears to be the slightest reason for obeying the order he should not be held liable if the result of the order becomes subject matter of a charge against the laws and usages of war.

"It is essential that the case against the accused persons should be considered in a non-partisan spirit. The war with Japan is receding into history and with it the passions and hatred that it aroused. These men are to be judged for what they have done; the fact that they once were our enemies should on no account influence this Court."

Capt. Croft asked the Court to consider carefully the facts of the attack against the Japanese on August 19, 1945; to consider it in the first place from the standpoint of the Law of Nations and in the second place to weigh up the evidence produced by the Prosecution and Defence as it affects each accused person in turn, and to consider with particular care the law as it stands with regard to orders received from superior officers. He asked the Court to take into account the background of this case and also the background of the accused persons so that a clear understanding of their intentions may be achieved.

"All this I ask from the members of this Honourable Court to the end that the high traditional standards of British Court of Justice may be upheld."

Prosecution Address

The Prosecuting Officer, Capt. Reilly, summing up, said in part:—

"This has been a long and arduous case due to other reasons to the all-embracing nature of the single indictment, due to the multiplicity of the accused involved and to the mass of evidence which has had to be sifted before this Court both for the accused and against them."

"No attempt other than bald,

NUERNBERG UPROAR

Alleged Blackmail Attempt Threats Made By Goering

NUERNBERG, APRIL 25.

A SENSATIONAL CHARGE THAT HERMAN GOERING HAD THOUGHT TO INTIMIDATE A DEFENCE WITNESS TO PREVENT HIM FROM TESTIFYING ABOUT "THE WORST DEED GOERING EVER COMMITTED" WAS HEARD BY THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HERE YESTERDAY.

THE TRIAL WAS THROWN INTO A HALF HOUR'S UPROAR AS THE STORY OF GOERING'S ALLEGED BLACKMAILING THREAT WAS TOLD BY THE COUNSEL FOR HJALMAR SCHACHT WHO ASSERTED THAT GOERING HAD THREATENED TO REVEAL SOME DANGEROUS THINGS ABOUT SCHACHT UNLESS THIS WITNESS WERE SILENT.

In the drama, for the first time, war criminal defendants were openly fighting among themselves.

The witness, former Gestapo officer, Hans Gisevius, continued his testimony when the tribunal overruled an objection by Goering's counsel Otto Stahmer. The Court said that it expected Prosecutor Robert Jackson would fully develop the episode of the alleged intimidation in his cross-examination of Gisevius.

He also swore that Goering had ordered a Gestapo official named Nevel to murder Strasser, an early-day Nazi, who quarrelled with Hitler and to "make it look like an accident."

Incredible Conditions

Elderly lean-faced Dr. Hans Bernhardt von Gisevius told the tribunal how along with other police officials he was drafted into the Nazi police department on Hitler's accession to power.

"I was only two days in my new office when I discovered incredible conditions existed," declared Gisevius. "There was no

and that there is sufficient evidence on record before this Court to substantiate the charges that each and everyone of the accused in this box was concerned in varying degrees of culpability, some playing a more active part than others, some acting with more enthusiasm, but all, each and everyone of them concerned in one form or another in the beating, torturing, bombing and maltreatment of the inhabitants of Lantau Island in the course of which ill-treatment at least nine of the said inhabitants have been proved to have lost their lives.

"The strength of the case against the accused does not lie in the fact that they have been each and everyone of them acted with some act of barbaric cruelty against these Chinese civilians but it does lie in the fact and all the evidence before this Court tends to prove that the cruelty, maltreatment, the torture and finally the murder of the unfortunate islanders was not the action of any one individual however, big a part he played in this crime, but was in actual fact the concerted action over a period of one week of a group of individuals belonging to one Unit who acted jointly in the continued maltreatment of the civilian inhabitants in their custody and which group or Unit having jointly and severally are thus each and every responsible for the natural consequences of their actions."

Moral Law

"International Law has regard not only to the Military Court of the captor power, but also to the Moral Law. The Moral Law is above all human law and any fantastic law emanating from Japan or Germany or elsewhere which exonerates a man who commits a brutal murder in obedience to the Moral Law is overriden by the Moral Law. For every human being of whatever colour or race, colour (even a Japanese) is conscious in his own heart that to cut a man's head without a fair trial is a crime both against the God he believes in and against humanity itself, whether or not he does so in obedience to orders."

After the records of the accused had been read out by Capt. Reilly, all the accused made statements from the dock, following which the Court adjourned for consideration of the sentence.

Beyond Doubt

"The Prosecution maintains that it has been proved beyond all shadow of a doubt that a War Crime was committed on Lantau Island in violation of the laws and usages of War as explained in this Court in the initial address

Tehran, Apr. 25.

An Azerbaijan Court Martial has sentenced two Iranian officials to 10 years' hard labour, for refusing to surrender to a Democrat rising in the province last December. The Democrat-controlled Teheran radio announced today.—Associated Press.

FIFTY YEARS OF FRICTION

Washington, Apr. 25.

Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio, told the Senate in a prepared address today that the United States was having "fifty years of friction" with Britain by extending a loan of \$3,750,000, 000 and he suggested instead a gift of \$1,250,000,000.

Every time the British pay the annual interest of \$140, 000,000, he said "they will recall what they consider harsh treatment to an ally in the war."—Associated Press.

tioned, Goering said to me: 'I do not care what he says about me, but I do not want him to speak in public about the marriage of General von Blomberg, who recently died.'

Gisevius, continuing his evidence, said: "The defendant Goering gave blanket authority for murder to the political police."

He was proceeding to tell the tribunal about the alleged threats. "I overheard what Dr. Stahmer told the counsel for Schacht," he began. Lord Justice Lawrence rebuked the witness for interrupting Stahmer.

Further Surprise

Turning to Goering in the dock, Gisevius said: "It was Goering who established the State police and considered it his special instrument. Nothing happened these months that Goering did not know personally, or ordered personally."

The witness said it was Goering who ordered Himmler when ever Himmler refused to make illegal arrests. "There was a time when Himmler was not so powerful. It was only because of cowardice and retreat of the middle-class generals in Germany that he got power."

Gisevius sprang yet a further surprise in the last few minutes before the court rose. It was the disclosure that the "opposition" hoped for an armed rising against Hitler in the year 1937. But von Fritsch, who was then chief of the Army Command, proved the weak link. Gisevius' evidence was unfinished when the court rose.—Reuter.

SPORTS SECTION

U.S. Baseball

New York, Apr. 25. The Boston Braves blasted five New York hurlers Wednesday for 14 hits, including home runs by Tommy Holmes and Ray Sanders. The Pittsburgh Pirates edged out the Chicago Cubs, splitting a two-game series.

The St. Louis Cardinals made a clean sweep of their three-game series with the Cincinnati Reds. The Brooklyn Dodgers won their seventh straight game, defeating Philadelphia. Pete Geiser and Carl Furillo of the Dodgers hit home runs.

National League Scores:

	R	H	E
Boston	10	14	3
New York	7	10	2
Chicago	3	0	1
Pittsburgh	4	11	1
St. Louis	3	6	3
Cincinnati	2	9	2
Brooklyn	11	16	0
Philadelphia	3	8	1

A light assault by the New York Yankees overpowered Boston. The Yanks battered five Red Sox pitchers. York of the Red Sox hit a home run.

The Washington Senators won over the Philadelphia Athletics on a four-run rally in the eighth inning.

The Cleveland Indians upset the St. Louis Browns, scoring five runs in the eighth, when the Indian rookie, Shagman Lollar, doubled with the bases loaded.

American League Scores:

	R	H	E
New York	12	15	0
Boston	5	10	4
Philadelphia	2	0	0
Washington	4	7	1
Cleveland	1	5	1
St. Louis	1	5	1

No other game scheduled.—Associated Press.

New Towns Planned For Britain

LONDON, APRIL 25.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PLAN TO LAUNCH THE PROGRAMME OF NEW TOWNS WITH A FUND OF £50,000,000.

THIS IS REVEALED IN THE NEW TOWNS BILL, THE TEXT OF WHICH WAS PUBLISHED TODAY. THE BILL PROVIDES FOR THE CREATION OF NEW TOWNS THROUGH THE AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS, ESTABLISHED AND FINANCED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Each corporation will consist of a Chairman and Deputy Chairman and up to seven other members all of whom will be appointed by the Minister after consultation with the local authorities concerned.

"At the present stage," says the bill, "Parliamentary authority is sought for advances from consolidated fund up to £50,000,000 to enable the programme to be started. It is estimated that this will cover the requirements for about five years after which it would be necessary to seek further authority for the continuation and expansion of the programme."

"Much depends on the future trend of prices and on the extent to which development will be undertaken by private enterprise."

"Of this, about £15,500,000 would represent expenditure by the corporation to be met by advances from the Consolidated Fund and about £35,000,000 by the local authorities."

The first clause of the bill enables the Minister of Town and Country Planning to make an order designating the area of land as the site of a proposed new town. This area may include an existing town.

The Exchequer subsidy on working class houses put up by a development corporation would be met from votes from the Ministry.

The second clause says that the establishment of a development corporation for a new town will not affect the powers and duties of local authorities.

Mr. E. P. Stacpole, Press Association Lobby Correspondent, wrote: "What kind of new towns will spring up in Britain as a result of the bill? This will be one of the main themes of the debate on the bill."—Reuter.

London, Apr. 25. An official of Cable and Wireless—the British Communications Company—stated tonight that the company considered the proposed scheme outlined in a White Paper, to transfer the company to public ownership, as impracticable and unworkable and dangerous to its foreign concessions.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP TEAM

London, April 25. Twenty-two-year old Londoner Derek Barton has been given his first big chance by the English Davis Cup selectors who today chose the team to meet France in the first round of the European Zone in Paris on May 10, 11 and 12.

The team is—Derek Barton and Donald MacPhail for the singles and John Oliff and Henry Billington for the doubles.

MacPhail is 34 years old and Scottish champion. Oliff and Billington were the British Harcourt Double Champions in 1939.

The team is as much as expected Barton has been playing brilliantly in recent tournaments while MacPhail showed to advantage in last week's Davis Cup trials.—Reuter.

"IRONSIDES"

Folkestone, Apr. 25. Among the most successful teams in the Folkestone Easter hockey festival were the "Ironsides" which met together by Major David Coulson, famous Irish international of more than a score of appearances.

The team consisted of a tank regiment officers from Germany, Austria, Italy and one of the players was Captain Ironside, who inspired the name under which the team played.

The team was to play matches in Berlin and Copenhagen before departing.—Reuter.

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Philippine Elections

Manila, Apr. 25.

Manuel Roxas, leader of the Nacionalista Party, said today that the complete results of the Philippine election for President would be known by the end of the month.

An Associated Press reporter from Manila said that the Nacionalista Party had led the poll in the provinces, where two of its supporters were elected to the National Assembly.

This figure could not be confirmed. There was a total of 403 precincts in Pangasinana province, a lead of 19,907 to 18,100 for the Nacionalista Party.

Roxas himself expressed confidence of winning. He held a lead of 34,000 votes in Manila, with all but 30 of the city's 51 precincts reporting. A.P.

RADIO

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1946.

"FORCES REQUEST HOUR"

Z.B.W. HONG KONG broadcast on a frequency of 60 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 12.45 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m. on 9.52 Mczycycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme 6m.

12.32 p.m.—Variety Programme.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Greatest Hits of the Week.

1.30 p.m.—Philippine Symphony Orchestra.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Jimmy Leah & His "Organolian".

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—"The Call".

7.30 p.m.—Services Music Hall—R.N.S.

8.00 p.m.—London Relay—Folk.

8.15 p.m.—New Music Orchestra.

8.30 p.m.—Folk Request Hour.

9.00 p.m.—Frank Leah Memorial.

10.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

10.05 p.m.—March With a Hot Chorus.

10.30 p.m.—Columbia Vocal Glee Company.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for the Forces Entertainment by the Department of National Service Entertainment.

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SUMMER bring FRANCIS W Gloucester GOOD

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